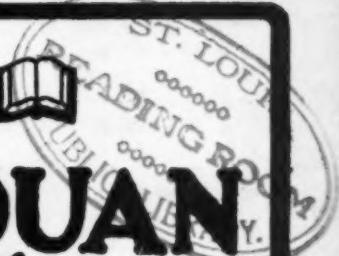


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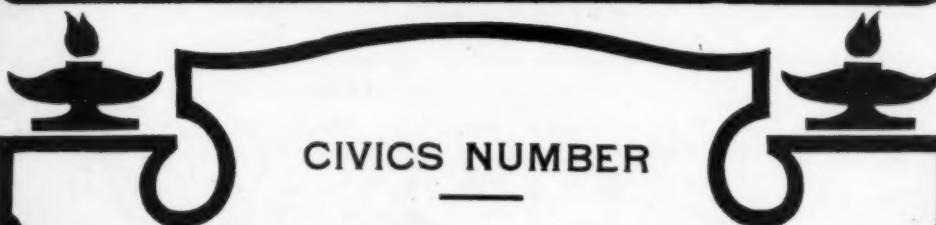
PRICE 25 CENTS

1906

The CHAUTAUQUAN



*A Magazine of
Things Worth While*



CIVICS NUMBER

A YEAR'S WORK FOR CIVIC IMPROVEMENT

Clinton Rogers Woodruff

WOMEN AS A FACTOR IN CIVIC IMPROVEMENT

Mrs. Charles F. Millspaugh

A SYSTEM OF PUBLIC PLAY-GROUNDS

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SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS AND THEIR WORK AMONG CHILDREN

Graham Romeyn Taylor

IDEAS FOR CIVIC EDUCATION FROM THE JUVENILE CITY LEAGUE

W. C. Langdon

ARTS AND CRAFTS IN CIVIC IMPROVEMENT

Mrs. M. F. Johnston

THE CHAUTAUQUA PRESS

CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A Monthly Magazine of Things Worth While

Official Publication of Chautauqua Institution

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CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL ASSEMBLY

June 28 - 1906 - August 26

CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK

June 28.....July 7

Bishop John H. Vincent, Chancellor of Chautauqua. Formal Opening of the Assembly.
Rev. E. A. Hanley, of Cleveland. Sermon and Devotional Hours. July 1-6.
Mr. P. H. Boynton, Univ. of Chicago. Reading Hours. July 2-6, 5 P. M.
Opening of the Summer Schools, July 7, 11 A. M. **Summer School Reception**, 8 P. M.

July 8.....July 14

Dr. John Robertson, Edinburgh. Devotional Hours and Sermon. July 9-15.
Mr. Leon H. Vincent, author, critic and lecturer of Boston. Five lectures on English Literature. July 9-13. 2:30 P. M.
Mrs. Emily M. Bishop, reader, New York City. Reading Hours. July 9-13. 5 P. M.
Mrs. Helen M. Rhodes, Mr. **Chas. A. Payne**. Illustrated Lectures. July 10 and 12.

July 15.....July 21

Pres. E. B. Bryan, Franklin College, Indiana. Lectures. July 16-20. 2:30 P. M.
Rev. Wm. A. Colledge, Extension Lecturer, Evanston, Illinois. Five Interpretative Studies of Scottish Authors. July 16-20. 11 A. M.
Prize Spelling Match, July 17. **Annual Gymnastic Exhibition**, July 18.
Ernest Thompson-Seton, July 20-21.
Prof. S. H. Clark, the University of Chicago. Five Reading Hours. July 16-20. 5 P. M.

July 22.....July 25

Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, preacher, author and lecturer. Sermon, July 22. Devotional Hours. July 23-29. 10 A. M. Popular Lectures, July 23-27. 2:30 P. M.
Mrs. Ernest A. Vosburgh, of Chicago. Five Reading Hours. July 23-27. 5 P. M.
Five Special Concerts for Music Week. Evenings of July 23, 25, 26, 28, 29.
National Army Day, July 28. **Mr. Marshall Barrach**, Recitals, July 26, 28.

July 29.....August 4

Rev. Wm. J. Dawson, clergyman, author and lecturer. Sermon and Devotional Hours. July 29-Aug. 3. 10 A. M. Popular Lectures, July 30-Aug. 3. 2:30 P. M.
Mr. John Graham Brooks, author, lecturer. President of National Consumers' League, Cambridge, Mass. Lectures on American History. July 30-Aug. 3 11 A. M.
Prof. S. C. Schmucker, naturalist, lecturer and professor in Westchester Normal School, Pa. Five Lectures on Nature Study. July 30-Aug. 3. 5 P. M.
Miss Katherine Oliver. Readings. July 30, Aug. 1. **Mr. Hinton White**. Illustrated Lectures. Aug. 2, 4.

August 5.....August 11

Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, author, lecturer and evangelist. New York City. Sermon, Aug. 5. Five Devotional Hours. Aug. 6-10. 10 A. M.
Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, author and lecturer. Pastor of Central Church, Chicago. President Armour Institute of Technology. Six lectures. Aug. 6-10. 11 A. M.
Mr. Edward Howard Griggs, author, critic and lecturer. Formerly of Leland Stanford Jr. University. Six Lectures. Aug. 6-10. 2:30 P. M.
Old First Night Exercises, Tuesday, Aug. 7. **Aquatic Day**, Aug. 11.

August 12.....August 18

Bishop John H. Vincent, Chancellor of Chautauqua Institution. Sermon, Aug. 12. Lectures on Church History, Aug. 13, 14 and 16. 2:30 P. M.
Dr. J. M. Buckley, author and lecturer. Editor of the New York Christian Advocate. Three Lectures. Aug. 13, 14 and 16. 11 A. M. Question Box, Aug. 18. 8 P. M.
Prof. C. F. Lovell, Bates College, author and lecturer. Five lectures on History of British Empire. Aug. 13-18. 5 P. M.
Illuminated Fleet, Aug. 17. **Grange Day**, Saturday, Aug. 18.

August 19.....August 26

Dr. Henry E. Dosker, Theological Seminary, Louisville. Sermon and five lectures. Aug. 19-24.
President H. N. Snyder, President of Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C. Five lecturers on Southern Literature. Aug. 20-24. 2:30 P. M.
Prof. E. A. Steiner, Grinnell, Iowa. Devotional Hours. Aug. 20-25. 11 A. M.
Mr. Frank Roberson. Two Illustrated Lectures. Aug. 21 and 22. 8 P. M.
Dr. H. M. Skinner, author and lecturer, Chicago. Five lectures. Aug. 20-24.

CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION

The New York State Institute at Chautauqua, will as in the last two years continue for four weeks, the exact dates being from Monday, July ninth, to Friday, August seventh. By special arrangement with the state as in previous years, New York State teachers will be allowed privileges in the regular Chautauqua School courses in Modern and Ancient Languages and Literatures, Mathematics and Science, and Pedagogy and will be allowed free admission to the grounds throughout the entire six weeks of the Summer Schools session.

The Program for Music Week 1906 includes many distinct and unusual attractions. On the evening of Sunday, July twenty-second, Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be the chief work presented at the Song Service. On Monday, the Mendelssohn oratorio "Elijah" will be given. On the evening of Tuesday Mr. N. J. Corey of Detroit will give a stereopticon lecture on "Richard Wagner and the Mythology of Northern Europe." On Wednesday evening a concert will be made up of selections from American Composers with special solos by Messrs. William H. Sherwood and Sol Marcosson. Friday, July twenty-seventh, is Choral Competition Day at which time choruses of various sizes and male and mixed quartets compete in the presentation of special selections and on the evening of Friday, July twenty-seventh, a memorable presentation of Handel's "Messiah" will be given by the Chautauqua chorus in conjunction with all the competing singers attracted by the Competition of the day. In addition to these, at eleven o'clock from Monday to Thursday, Mr. Corey will deliver four lectures upon "An Operatic Retrospect," "Frederic Chopin," "Faust and its Composer," and "Imaginative Expression in Music."

An especially rich series of illustrated lectures will be given in 1906. On June twenty-eighth and thirtieth Mr. Roswell Munsell will lecture on "Canada" and "Mexico." On July third and fifth Rev. Charles Bayard Mitchell on "The Land of the Tzar" and "The Land of the Midnight Sun." On July tenth Mrs. Helen Rhodes will lecture on "Ideal in Art" and on July twelfth Mr. Charles A. Payne on the "Yellowstone National Park." Mr. Earnest Thompson-Seton will deliver two of his fascinating animal talks on the evenings of Friday and Saturday, July twentieth and twenty-first and in the following week Mr. N. J. Corey will lecture on "Wagner and the Northern Mythology." The lectures of the first week in August, August second and fourth will be Mr. Hinton White whose subjects will be "The Story of Australia, Old and New" and "Picturesque New Zealand." Dr. George Cole of the University of Chicago Extension Department will lecture on the evenings of August thirteenth and fifteenth and the brilliant series of stereopticon entertainments will be concluded by two lectures from Mr. Frank R. Roberson, August twenty-first and twenty-second on "Imperial India" and "Greater Russia" and two evenings of moving pictures on August twenty-third and twenty-fifth, presented by Anna Delony Martin.

CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK

THE CHAUTAUQUA



HIGGINS HALL

Organization of the Summer Schools

The Summer schools at Chautauqua are classified in thirteen divisions of which six are devoted to courses ordinarily given in the Schools and Colleges and seven to special branches of educational work more particularly designed for practical application.

Under the first head come courses:

I. In English Language and Literature, some eight or nine in number, this year on Tennyson and Browning, American Poets, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century English Literature, and English Composition. Instructors Mr. Leon H. Vincent of Boston, Dr. W. J. Dawson of London, Mr. Edward Howard Griggs of New Jersey and Mr. P. H. Boynton of the University of Chicago.

II. In the Modern Languages some twenty courses are presented in Beginning, Elementary and Advanced German. Instructors M. B. Papot and Dr. G. E. Papot of Chicago, Dr. Otto Manthey Zorn of Amherst College and Mr. G. G. Von der Groeben of Erie, Pa.

III. In Classical Languages Courses are offered in Cicero, Cæsar and Virgil and in Beginning and Advanced Greek. Instructors Prof. Geo. D. Kellogg of Princeton University and assistant.

IV. In Mathematics and Science, Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry, and laboratory and theoretical courses in both Chemistry and Physics. Instructors Dr. L. C. Karpinski of the University of Michigan, Prof. I. P. Bishop of Buffalo Normal School and Mr. J. F. Taylor of Olean, New York.

V. For courses in Psychology and Pedagogy see opposite page.

VI. In Religious Teaching a rich series of courses in Sunday School Pedagogy both practical and theoretical in nature are presented. Instructors Dr. J. L. Hurlbut of East Orange, N. J., Prof. R. M. Hodge of Union Theological Seminary and Mrs. Helen M. Rhodes of Chicago.

Aside from these courses in which the teachers more commonly register most interesting work is done in Library Training, Domestic Science, Music, Arts and Crafts, Expression, Physical Education and Practical Arts. The bearing of this work on the experience of the average teacher is not so direct as in Departments one to six but in many cases it is of very distinct value.

CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION

SUMMER SCHOOLS



SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY

Special Courses In Pedagogy

A series of courses in Pedagogy has been organized at Chautauqua which covers all courses up to and through the Grammar School age.

The Kindergarten Department to begin with the littlest ones, in charge of Mrs. Mary Boomer Page of the Chicago Kindergarten Institute and a large corps of assistants, does its work by means of a Preparatory Kindergarten course of seven and one-half hours a week, a Professional Course of fifteen hours a week, and a Practical Kindergarten with a membership of fifty children which is conducted throughout the six weeks of the season.

Primary Work is under the direction of Miss Ada Van Stone Harris and Mrs. Lillian McL. Waldo, of Rochester, New York. The study of Primary Courses, Handwork in Elementary Courses, and Primary Methods have in the last year enrolled hundreds of students for the four weeks in which they are presented.

Grammar School Work is presented under the general direction of Miss Harris by Miss Edith M. Scott, of Rochester, emphasis being laid upon methods of instruction in the various subjects and on their relation one to another.

Nature Study courses are presented during the first three weeks by Miss Alice G. McCloskey and Mr. Ralph W. Curtis of the Agricultural College of Cornell University, and during the second three weeks by Prof. S. C. Schmucker of Westchester Normal School.

Methods in Special Subjects is also pursued, courses being offered in Blackboard Drawing by Miss Josephine Rice, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, in Physical Culture by Mrs. Emily M. Bishop, of Rochester, by Professor S. H. Clark and assistants in the Teaching of Reading and by the Chautauqua School of Music in the increasingly important subject of Public School Music.

Supplementary to these is the important series of Summer School Convocations. Throughout each of the six weeks of the Summer Schools a series of five talks is delivered by some eminent educator on general subjects connected with education. The series for 1906 will be presented by Professor G. E. Vincent of the University of Chicago, President E. B. Bryan of Franklin College, Indiana, Mr. Henry T. Bailey, Editor of the School Arts Book, Prof. S. C. Schmucker of Westchester Normal School, and two others.

CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK

...THE...

CHAUTAUQUAN

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Daily, Except Sunday

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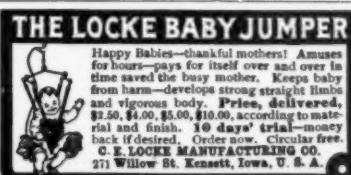
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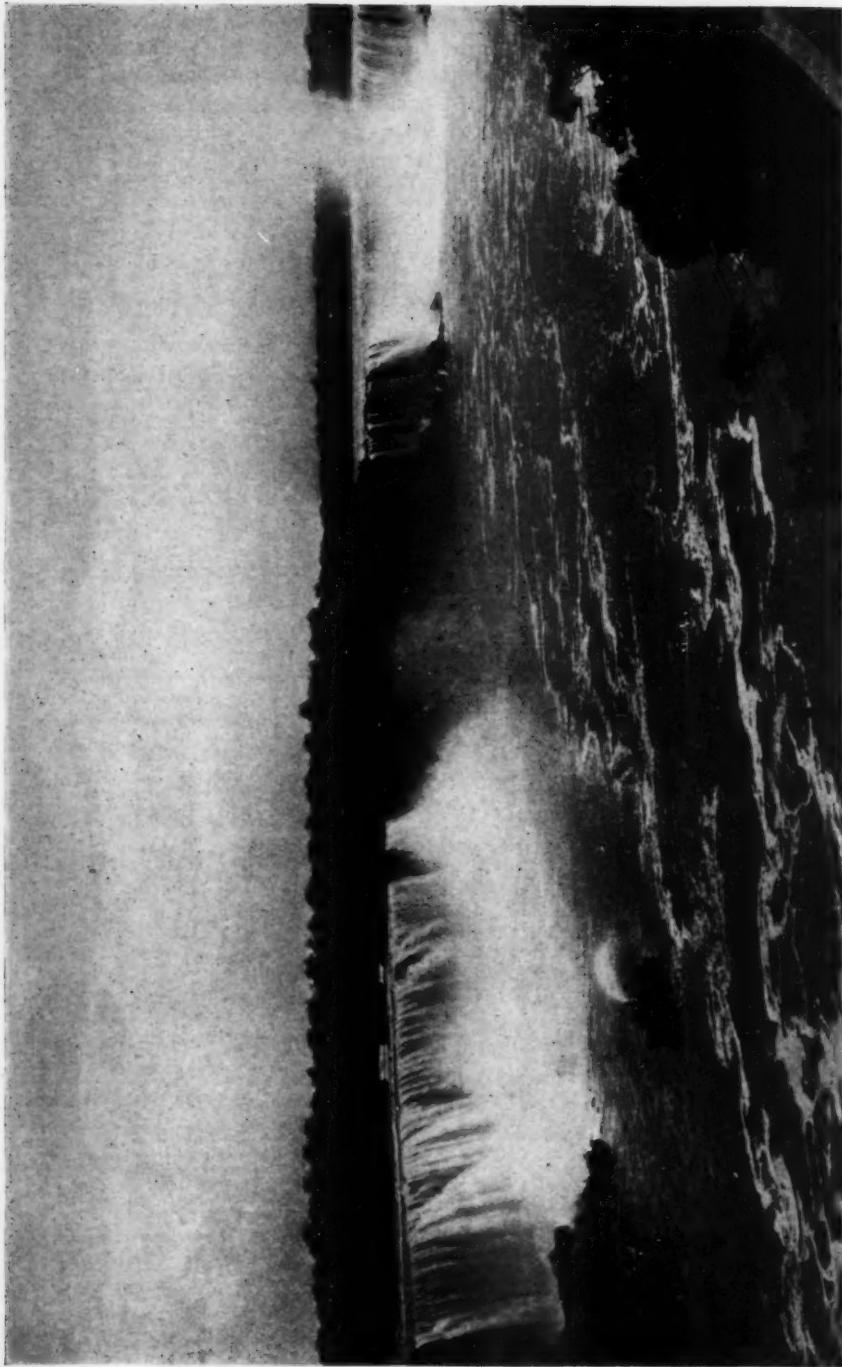
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E U R O P E .

Two tours have been arranged for Chautauqua; one through England and Scotland at \$153, and the other through England, Scotland, Belgium, Holland and France at \$175. This covers all expenses. Address before June 30, S. H. Longley, Treasurer, 340 Main St., Worcester, Mass.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE AMERICAN AND CANADIAN FALLS AT NIAGARA
The American Fall (at the left in the picture) is in imminent danger of destruction by the diversion of water for power purposes.

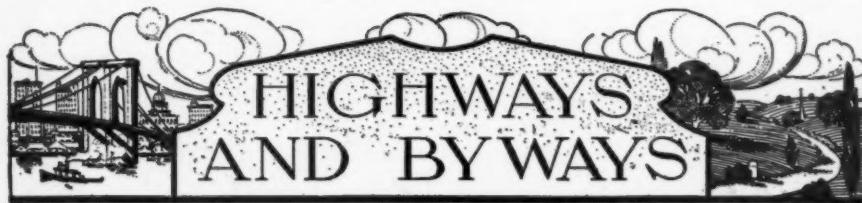


THE CHAUTAUQUAN

VOL. XLIII.

JUNE, 1906.

No. 4.



A notable campaign for the preservation of Niagara Falls as a beautiful natural wonder of the world was begun by the American Civic Association last fall. It met instant favor with the public and was, of course, met by organized opposition from the power companies whose commercial interests are involved. President Roosevelt (a life member of the Association) by message and influence has favored the movement for preservation. But the campaign should be pressed to a vote now, by personal letters to Senators and Congressmen, by resolutions of organizations, by interesting newspapers in the situation, and by supporting the work of the Civic Association in behalf of the Falls.

Briefly: Ten power-developing companies (four American and six Canadian) now have authority to utilize 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. (1,339,500 horse-power) of the effective power of the Falls. These developments, if fully utilized, will, in the judgment of engineers, destroy the American Fall, for the reason that but 12 per cent. of the average flow of Niagara passes over the 1,060 feet of the American Fall.

If even half the authorized amount of water is withdrawn above the cataract, the American rapids will be entirely bare of water except for a thin trickle to pass over the face of the American Fall.

Five companies are now exercising their franchises and actually developing power, while the others are actively preparing to do the same.

As Victor Forbin of Paris insists, the

Falls belong "to everybody in the wide world." In contrast to this international claim stands the fact that if half the authorized power is developed by the companies now having permission, and if half this power is sold at half the price now being charged, an income of approximately twenty millions of dollars will be received by the ten companies involved, of which not one cent would go to the state of New York, while the Dominion of Canada would receive approximately only \$240,000 per year. As it is estimated that there are less than one thousand stockholders in the ten companies involved, the benefits conferred are obviously confined to a very few persons.

The bill introduced in Congress to save the Falls is the Burton bill (H.R. 18,024, Senate 5,750) reading as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled,

That the diversion of water from Niagara River, in the State of New York, is hereby prohibited, except upon revocable permits to be granted by the Secretary of War, in accordance with Section two of this act: *Provided*, This prohibition shall not be interpreted as forbidding the granting of permits by said Secretary for domestic uses, or for such diversion of water as may, in his judgment, be required for the Erie Canal for purposes of navigation.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to grant revocable permits for the diversion of water from said Niagara River, for the creation of power, but only to individuals, companies or corporations which are now actually producing power from said water, and to them only to the amount now actually in use by such individuals, companies, or corporations.

Sec. 3. That the transmission into the United States from the Dominion of Canada of electrical power generated from the waters of the said Niagara River, or from any of its tributaries, is hereby prohibited, except to the

Highways and Byways

amount now brought into the United States from Canada, and the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to ascertain such amount, and to make regulations preventing or limiting the further admission of power as herein stated.

Sec. 4. That any person, company, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Act, or any rule or regulation made by the Secretary of War in pursuance thereof, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars nor less than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment, (in the case of a natural person) not exceeding one year, or both such punishments, in the discretion of the court. And further, the removal of any structure or parts of structures erected in violation of this act, or

GENERAL F. W. FUNSTON, U. S. A.
Commander of the
U. S. Troops at
San Francisco.

any construction incidental to or used for such diversion of water or transmission of power as is herein prohibited, may be enforced by the order of any circuit court exercising jurisdiction in any district in which the same may be located, and proper proceedings to this end may be instituted under direction of the Attorney General of the United States.

Sec. 5. That the President be requested to take such action as he may deem necessary, either through ordinary diplomatic channels, or by the members of the International Waterways Commission appointed in pursuance of the River and Harbor Act of 1902 and acting in conjunction with the members of said Commission representing the Dominion of Canada, to prevent the further depletion of waters flowing over Niagara Falls, and for the adoption of proper regulations to preserve the said cataract as near as may be in its natural condition.

Sec. 6. That the provisions of this act shall remain in force for three years from and after the date of its passage, but nothing herein contained shall be held to establish or confirm any rights heretofore claimed or exercised in the diversion of water or the transmission of power.

Sec. 7. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.



The Great Eruption and the Earthquake-Fire Disaster

Volcanic outbursts and earthquakes are among the direst calamities of nature

—calamities which make man with all his science, art, civilization and industry, helpless and insignificant. But these same calamities serve to call out the noblest moral qualities of man—courage, hope, patience, sympathy, kindness and thoughtfulness.

Vesuvius and the appalling San Francisco disaster—the latter the worst catastrophe, of a physical nature, the United States has known since the foundation of the Republic (indeed, the worst since the first colonization of the Western hemisphere by European races) have lent sharp emphasis to these truths. The Vesuvius eruption seemed an exceedingly grave, awful visitation, but it almost sank into the category of trivial accidents when, one week later, the startling news of the practical destruction of two-thirds of the populous, rich, romantic, gay, beautiful city of San Francisco, the "metropolis of the Pacific coast," was published to the world.

The ways of Providence are inscrutable, and in a sense it is idle to discuss the "moral" of these terrible disasters. But it is well to recognize (as the ablest and most enlightened thinkers have done) the ethical, the social, the human compensation which earnest réflexion reveals in such catastrophes. They bring home the fraternity of men, the need and duty of justice and righteousness, the vanity of mere wealth and brief authority, the beauty of altruism and humanity. On the one hand, they provide opportunity for the display of fortitude, heroism and quiet resolution; on the other, they call forth deeds of generosity and kindness which are calculated to render us proud of the capabilities and qualities of the human race.

San Francisco will be rebuilt, and it will doubtless be a greater and finer city than it has ever been. Her stricken people, sorely tried, have commanded universal admiration by the pluck, vigor and self-

confidence they have shown, and they in turn have found sources of faith, inspiration and strength in the wonderful and magnificent relief work which the whole country has undertaken in their behalf. The towns and villages on the slopes and at the foot of Vesuvius which were overwhelmed and either completely or partially destroyed by the lava, ashes and cinders of the volcano will likewise be rebuilt. This does not indicate recklessness of danger and lack of foresight. Rather does it prove the reasonableness and sobriety and moral poise and calm determination of men.

In the case of San Francisco, it is not the earthquake, but the flames, that wrought the havoc, the loss, the misery. The damage from the seismic shocks alone would have been comparatively small; and San Francisco is too accustomed to slight disturbances of the earth to think of abandoning a splendid harbor and picturesque, fascinating site on account of one severe shock. In rebuilding the city, however, more attention will be paid to the principles of earthquake-proof construction, and the fire service will be modified to prevent so complete a collapse as was caused for a time by the dislocation and breaking of the water mains.

It is pertinent to quote here the following sentences from the late Dr. Nathaniel S. Shaler's work on "Outlines of the Earth's History":

Since the dawn of history the records show us that the destruction of life which is to be attributed to earthquakes is to be counted by the millions. A catalogue of the loss of life in the accidents of this description which have occurred during the Christian era has led the writer to suppose that probably over two million persons have perished from these shocks in the last nineteen centuries. Nevertheless, as compared with other agents of destruction, such as preventable disease, war or famine, the loss which has been inflicted by earth movements is really trifling, and almost all of it is due to an obstinate carelessness in construction of buildings

without reference to the risks which are known to exist in earthquake-ridden countries.

Prof. Shaler touches upon the proper style of architecture for earthquake sections. Gothic architecture, he points out, never gained a firm foothold in southern Europe. But even the more massive types of Grecian and Romanesque architecture are not safe in the greater disturbances of the earth, as the history of large areas in Southern Italy should teach us. "The only people," continued Prof.

Shaler, "who have systematically adapted their architectural methods to earthquake strains are the Japanese, who in certain districts where such risks are to be encountered construct their dwellings of wood, and place them upon rollers, so that they may readily move to and fro as the shock passes beneath them. In a measure, the people of San Francisco have also provided against this danger by avoiding dangerous weights in the upper parts of their buildings, as well as the excessive heights to which these structures are lifted in some of our American towns."

This reference to San Francisco is, of course, full of suggestion in view of the recent calamity, and in the reconstruction of the city architects and property-owners will consider even more earnestly the sort of safeguards that must be provided against future disturbances.

Reverting to the Vesuvius outbreak, its unusual character is shown by the fact that the streams of lava flowed nearly to the southern foot of the mountain (which



DR. EDWARD T.
DEVINE
In charge of the
Red Cross work
at San Francisco

Highways and Byways

is a rare phenomenon) and that one stream passed down for the first time in recorded history, the northern side. Showers of ashes fell on spots three miles distant from Pompeii, and at one time the excavations there were seriously threatened. Even Naples was for a few hours believed to be in great danger from the volcanic ashes and the fumes that made breathing difficult.

In the work just quoted, Professor Shaler dealt also with the volcanic phenomena of the earth, and on the special point of Vesuvian activity he had to say:

The city of Naples, which lies amid the vents, though not immediately in contact with any of them, has steadily grown and prospered from the pre-Christian times. It is doubtful if any lives have ever been lost in consequence of an eruption, and no great inconvenience has been experienced from them. Now and then, after a great ash shower, the volcanic dust has to be removed, but the labor is less serious than that imposed on many northern cities by a snowstorm.

Through all these convulsions the tillage of the district has been maintained. It has ever been the seat of as rich and profitable a husbandry as is afforded by any part of Italy. In fact, the ash showers, as they impart fine divided rock very rich in substances necessary for the growth of plants, have in a measure seemed to maintain the fertility of the soil, and by this action have in some degree compensated for the injury which they occasionally inflict. Comparing the ravages of the eruptions with those inflicted by war, unnecessary disease or even bad politics, we see that these national accidents have been most merciful to man. Many a tyrant has caused more suffering

and death than has been inflicted by these rude operations of nature.

Historically, the Vesuvian records are more complete than those of any other volcano. In pre-Christian days Vesuvius, then called Monte Somma, was not known to be a volcano, never having had an eruption. In the year 79 came the great explosion which overwhelmed the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, covering them with ashes to a depth of more than twenty feet, and affecting a circle with a diameter of twenty miles.

Vesuvius then sank into repose, and it was not until 1056 that serious eruptions again began. In 1636 there was another great outbreak, which desolated a wide extent of country on the northwestern side of the cone. Since that year the eruptions have increased in frequency and diminished in violence. In 1872 a considerable outbreak occurred, which sent its tide for a distance of six miles.



THE LATE PROFESSOR
NATHANIEL S.
SHALER

Noted geologist.



The Social Problem in World Politics

President Roosevelt's parenthetical paragraph in the "muck-rake" speech—a speech which merely deplored exaggeration and groundless, wholesale indictments, and gave little comfort to corrupt and sordid interests—has created a worldwide sensation. Was the suggestion of a progressive tax on colossal fortunes, on accumulations of wealth swollen beyond all healthy limits, radical or conservative? Opinions differ, but the differences are not such as might have been expected. Many moderate men and newspapers have heartily indorsed the tentative, "personal" suggestion, while on the other hand, radical organs are attacking it on various grounds.

President Roosevelt did not suggest either an income or an inheritance tax. There would be nothing novel in either proposal. Several of our states tax in-

heritances; the federal government has levied such taxes as war measures, when additional revenue was needed. England levies "death duties," and they are high and progressive. There are income taxes in England, Germany and other old-world countries, and no modern statesman thinks it "socialistic" or revolutionary to impose special burdens on accumulated wealth. "Ability to pay" is now a recognized principle of taxation, and progressive tax laws are accepted as a matter of course.

What was novel in the President's suggestion was this—that he spoke of taxes on wealth beyond a certain degree not as a means of public revenue, but as a means of discouraging and preventing the concentration of wealth and financial power in a few hands. What he thinks legislation must ultimately do is "to put it out of the power of the owner of one of these enormous fortunes to hand on more than a certain amount to any one individual." There is to be no tax on divided and diffused wealth; society is simply to protect itself against the power of concentrated wealth by indirectly forcing diffusion.

Of course, the idea is new only as regards personal property. Our laws against entail and primogeniture do for real property, for land, exactly what Mr. Roosevelt holds will need to be done with reference to stocks, bonds, cash and other forms of personal property. The difficulty that many have pointed is in the determination of the point where a fortune becomes unhealthy, dangerous and pernicious. Other comments declare that legislation should prevent the accumulation of dishonest wealth rather than control the transmission of fortunes already accumulated. The great need, it is urged, is equality of opportunity, the abolition of improper privileges and monopolies; were that realized, wealth could never become dangerous, as "swollen fortunes" would be impossible.

The whole discussion is stimulating and enlightening. It directs attention to the most vital question of the day, a question more fundamental than that of railroad control, the fixing or revision of freight rates, the readjustment of the tariff, or the regulation of corporations engaged in interstate commerce. In other countries the problem is under earnest consideration. In England it has given rise to proposals for universal old-age pensions, for taxation of land values and the reduction of the area held out of agricultural use, for the feeding at public expense of hungry school children, and for the establishment of farm-colonies for the growing army of the unemployed. In France, it is responsible for the workmen's old-age pension act recently passed by the lower house of Parliament and for the eight-hour day agitation. In Germany, Austria and elsewhere the same problem is paramount in political discussion. "Social legislation" is the order of the day. The democratic masses are demanding the establishment of conditions that will promote a fairer and more equitable distribution of natural wealth. Suffrage and other political questions are recognized as having secondary importance.



HON. EUGENE E.
SCHMITZ
Mayor of San
Francisco.



Divorce and State Rights

For some years the tendency of the United States Supreme Court has been to restrict what may be called the freedom of "migratory" divorce, to sustain such states as do not recognize as valid and binding decrees for dissolution of mar-

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riage ties when these decrees are obtained by misrepresentation and moral, if not legal, fraud. Some of these decisions seemed quite radical at the time they were rendered, but none was so "extreme" as that recently given in the Haddock case.

The decision is, indeed, a severe blow at the "easy divorce" industry, but its direct and immediate effects have been greatly exaggerated in press comment. The belief that it has made thousands of marriages void and some twenty thousand children illegitimate is without foundation. On the other hand, there is no doubt whatever that it will operate as a deterrent and restriction in future cases and induce care and conservatism in states where these qualities have not been conspicuously displayed in the granting of divorces to citizens of other commonwealths.

The facts of the case are these: John and Harriet Haddock were citizens of New York; they had married there and continued to live there after their union. Subsequently Haddock left his wife and removed to Connecticut. As a resident of the latter state in good faith, he applied for a divorce from his wife, obtained a decree, the "service" of the necessary papers on Mrs. Haddock being "by publication," and later married again. Mrs. Haddock several years after that second marriage of her former husband, sued him for support, on the ground that she was still his wife under the laws of New York—that, in other words, the Connecticut decree, while valid in that jurisdiction was invalid in the former state. This contention was sustained in the New York Courts, and, on appeal, the federal Supreme Court took the same view, four of the justices vigorously dissenting and declaring the decision to be inconsistent with previous rulings, illiberal and, in a certain sense, distinctly reactionary.

From a legal or constitutional point of view the case turned on this question:

Is a state bound to recognize a decree of a sister state under that provision of the organic federal law which declares that "full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state?" The Haddock divorce is good in Connecticut; does that fact make it valid in every other state by virtue of the "full faith and credit" clause?

The Supreme Court holds that it does not, and the reason given is that Mrs. Haddock was not within jurisdiction of the Connecticut court when it granted the decree. Full faith and credit need not be given to a judicial decree where the evidence shows that there was no jurisdiction either of the subject matter or of the person of the defendant. The opinion asks: "Is a proceeding for divorce of such exceptional character as not to come within the rule limiting the authority of a state to persons within its jurisdiction?" It goes on to say that each state has the right to enact marriage and divorce laws for its own citizens and for those who are within its jurisdiction but that its authority cannot extend to citizens domiciled in another state. To hold otherwise is to destroy the power of the State concerning marriage and its dissolution and put it within the power of those states whose laws are most lax and loose to dominate all other states and overthrow their policies and laws.

It may appear strange that this view has not been taken heretofore, but, at all events, it represents the deliberate opinion of the majority of the court, an opinion formed slowly and with full appreciation of the consequences involved. It should give a new impetus to the movement for uniform divorce laws, and if it meantime should mitigate the evil of migratory divorce, its benefits would outweigh its unfortunate effect on individuals.

In view of the misapprehensions revealed in much of the comment on the de-

cision, it may be pointed out that while it makes many divorces *voidable*, it does not make them void. Where no advantage is taken of it by a defendant, there is no legal or moral change in the position of the parties. Furthermore, the decision means that states are not *bound* to recognize divorce decrees secured "by publication;" it does not mean that they have no *right* to recognize such decrees if they see fit to do so. The question is left to the states to dispose of as they deem well. At present very few states follow the example of New York. The majority recognize as valid divorces that are valid in the states where they are obtained. It is not believed that these will revolutionize their policy and practice, simply because they have the power to do so under the Haddock decision. Abuse and fraud will doubtless be more vigilantly guarded against, and men and women of means and intelligence will, if for no higher reason than to avoid property complications, refrain from applying for decrees that the defendants can successfully attack.



The Sentiment Toward Japan

There are indications of a change in the American sentiment toward the Japanese. Their good faith and sincerity as regards the open door have been called in question by some writers and editors

and when the extension to Japan of the exclusion law is advocated, we hear much less dissent than formerly.

A bill providing for such extension of the anti-Chinese legislation is now before Congress. Representative Hay of California and other members of the House have spoken in favor of it, Mr. Hay claiming to reflect the wishes of 95 per cent. of the people of his state. Speaking as an employer of labor, Mr. Hay asserted that the Japanese coolie was even more dangerous than the Chinese. Not only could he easily underbid any American or European artisan, but he was less honest. The vast majority of the Japanese, according to Mr. Hay, "do not understand the meaning of the word 'morality,'" and are crafty, unscrupulous and untruthful. Should not such people be excluded if any Orientals are to be shut out?

A year ago such expressions as these would unquestionably have provoked vigorous protest. Now even the more thoughtful and independent newspapers content themselves with remarking that "it is hoped that Congress will never exclude the Japanese who come here to attend our universities and technical schools."

The impression prevails that Japan has not kept her promises in spirit at least, with regard to the opening of the Manchurian and Korean ports under her control to the commerce of the world. The



THE LATE PROF.
S. P. LANGLEY
Of Smithsonian
Institution.



THE DONK—Wonder if those fellows know they're on the same platform?

THE G. O. P.—Bet they never thought of it.

—From *The Minneapolis Journal*.

long and unexpected delay may be due to the military and administrative difficulties which the great war bequeathed, but the fact remains that some apprehension and suspicion have been created in the American business community. Some papers suggest that when the "door" is at last "opened" in the territories in question, the world may find Japanese trade firmly entrenched and Japanese goods widely distributed and cleverly advertised. The inference they mentally draw, apparently, is that Japan purposely delays the opening of the ports in order to secure a practical monopoly of the markets in the theater of the late war. The extreme improbability of this theory seems clear, but the public mind is much readier to give it credence than one not conversant with the subtle changes of sentiment might suppose.

The book on "The New Far East," by Thomas F. Millard, one of the more critical and trustworthy students of the Orient and its problems, will materially strengthen the feelings alluded to. Mr. Millard says plainly that we have been deceived by prejudiced writers and correspondents as to the real Manchuria-Korean situation, and have allowed ourselves to lavish foolish praise on Japan and indulge in unfair, sweeping assaults on Russia. "There is probably," says Mr. Millard, "no parallel to the manner in which the press of America has been 'worked' by the Japanese government in regard to the late war and its issues."

The future of the Far East, in Mr. Millard's view, is full of uncertainty, for nothing vital to the problem has really been settled, and the interests and desires of the Powers are still at variance. Korea is Japanese, Manchuria is no more Chinese than it was prior to the conflict, and what the actual intentions of Russia and Japan are in that direction no one knows. The military forces have not been withdrawn as yet, and even after they are repatriated there will arise questions of commercial administration and political

influence which will afford "almost infinite opportunity for international friction." In this friction Japanese ambitions may be expected to play a prominent part.



Greek vs. Science at Cambridge

Reference has been made in these pages to the controversy over the retention of Greek as an examination study in the "classical" and ancient universities of England. The attempt to take that language out of the class of necessary courses has failed, but the failure is not accepted as absolute. A more moderate proposal, a compromise, is now under earnest discussion.

The compromise has been proposed by the studies and examinations syndicate of Cambridge University. It involves the exemption from Greek of all students of mathematics and of science, and the establishment of a new classification of graduates. The degrees are to indicate the difference in the lines of study. There are to be "Bachelors of Arts in Letters" and "Bachelors of Arts in Science."

The advocates of this plan claim to be enthusiastic classicists and defenders of classical culture but they declare that the classics "will be successfully defended in the future only if such a concession is made in regard to the requirement of Greek" as they have suggested. Too obstinate resistance to the demand for the modernization of education, they fear, will endanger the whole case of the classicists and lead to the adoption of the more radical recommendations of last year. The opponents of the proposal contend that it "differs little in substance, intention and probable effect" from the scheme of exemption that was debated and defeated last year. They do not admit that science and mathematics are good substitutes for Greek as an intellectual disciplinary study, and insist on the latter as a necessary study for any educated man.

Civics Number Foreword

In behalf of the national interest in the movement for Civic Betterment we present on the following pages a series of important papers given at the first annual convention of the American Civic Association held at Cleveland, Ohio. Necessarily such a movement is educational in the best sense, and wide publicity for material prepared by persons who have first hand knowledge will be appreciated. The topics cover a range of everyday problems which every wide awake citizen meets and desires to solve. We consider it fortunate that these authoritative papers are available for this annual special Civics Number of THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

The American Civic Association, formed by merging the American League for Civic Improvement and the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, has its headquarters in Philadelphia, Pa. Its declared purpose is "the cultivation of higher ideals of civic life and beauty in America, the promotion of city, town and neighborhood improvement, the preservation and development of landscape, and the advancement of outdoor art." The general officers are:

President, J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.
Vice-Presidents: George Foster Peabody, New York City; Franklin MacVeagh, Chicago; James D. Phelan, San Francisco.
Secretary, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia.
Treasurer, William B. Howland, New York.
Chairman Advisory Committee, Robert C. Ogden, New York.

The list of Departments of work organized under chairmen includes:

Women's Out Door Art League	Mrs. Edward L. Upton, Waukegan, Ill.
Arts and Crafts	Mrs. M. F. Johnston, Richmond, Ind.
Children's Gardens	Dick J. Crosby, Washington
City Making	Frederick L. Ford, Hartford
Factory Betterment	Edwin L. Shuey, Dayton, Ohio
Libraries	Frederick M. Crunden, St. Louis
Outdoor Art	Warren H. Manning, Boston
Public Recreation	Joseph Lee, Boston
Press	Frank Chapin Bray, Chicago

Public Nuisances	Harlan P. Kelsey, Salem, Mass.
Parks and Public Reservations	
Railroad Improvement	Andrew Wright Crawford, Philadelphia
Rural Improvement	Mrs. A. E. McCrea, Chicago
School Extension	Ossian C. Simonds, Chicago
Social Settlements	Edward T. Hartman, Boston
	Graham Romeyn Taylor, Chicago

Pamphlets, leaflets, lectures, lantern slides and expert advice can be secured from headquarters.

One of the most notable campaigns to the credit of the Association is that which is being carried on for the preservation of Niagara Falls as a beautiful natural wonder of the world.

Toward support of the Association, life members pay \$50, or more; sustaining members \$10 a year; annual members \$2. Societies may become affiliated members at \$2 a year.

This number of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* will go to some persons unfamiliar with the phases of civic improvement to which our pages have given expert attention. *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* first among American magazines, has undertaken to present in systematic fashion series of articles prepared particularly for those who wish to study improvement questions individually or in clubs and organizations. The Civic Renascence by Prof. Charles Zueblin, Civic Progress in the United States, The Arts and Crafts Movement, Civic Lessons from Europe, monthly survey of Civic Betterment with bibliographies, reading lists and programs for civic club study, a "tree number," etc., indicate by title the special kind of educational service which this magazine renders. The group of articles in *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* this month reemphasizes a policy of securing the best of its kind.

A Year's Work for Civic Improvement

By Clinton Rogers Woodruff

First Vice-President, American Civic Association.

NESTLED in the hills at the head of Market Street, San Francisco, a famous architect has his bungalow, with a well-equipped force to assist him in his preparations of the plans for a "New San Francisco." A broad survey of this great metropolis of the Pacific coast is spread before him, and from day to day he studies its outlines that he may the more effectively raise a more beautiful and useful city.*

Not old as cities go, San Francisco has all the characteristics of the American city in that to a large extent its growth has been haphazard and along the lines of least resistance. Thanks, however, to the public spirit of its citizens it is seeking to overcome the mistakes of the past and to guard against making similar ones in the future. In short, it is busily engaged, with the assistance of experts, in preparing a chart for its future development along the highest and best lines.

The plans that are in contemplation include a plaza at the foot of Market Street and ferry, a series of centers of activity for civic, financial, commercial, manufacturing, residential and railroad interests, the improvement of the ocean and harbor fronts; a system of parks, including those already created, connected by planted avenues, and involving the treatment and preservation of natural beauty spots like the Valley of San Rancho, San Miguel, the Presidio, Telegraph Hill, Sutro Heights, and other well known points of interest; a system of terracing and roadways for the hilly districts of the city; a treatment of the Twin Parks, where the bungalow is located, for park and residential purposes; a boulevard approach to

*This address was delivered some months before the great San Francisco disaster of April 18 and the editor of THE CHAUTAUQUAN has raised the question as to whether that great calamity had changed the condition so far as municipal improvements were concerned. It certainly does change the situation in that it makes possible the earlier execution of the Burnham plans and reinforces the recommendations for more open spaces and a larger park area. One of the most striking lessons of the San Francisco experience has been the immeasurable value of the city's parks, squares, parkways and other open spaces. Had there been more of these in the city no doubt millions of dollars worth of property and many lives would have been saved because of the greater facilities for effectively stopping the progress of the fire.

C. R. W.

the Golden Gate, brought from the heart of the city and from the Mission.

Moreover, Mr. Burnham and his associates, under the leadership of the Society for the Improvement and Advancement of San Francisco, will consider and report upon the care and treatment of street and sidewalks; rules for offenses against the sense of sight; the regulation of the height of buildings; the naming, numbering and lighting of streets; the regulation of signs and advertisements; the matter of restricting heavy traffic on certain boulevards and highways; the regulation of poles and gas and electric fixtures; the regulation of stoop lines, bay windows, etc.; the planting of trees and window boxes; the treatment of house fronts and flower gardens;—in short, to make suggestions touching every feature of the development or maintenance of the city so far as it affects the esthetic and civic side.

While it is true that it will take more years than we will live to see the accomplishment of these things, and to quote Mr. Burnham's words, "it will take more millions than we can guess," nevertheless what a fine idea it is that a great city should be so carefully and elaborately planning for its future development! Those who are wont to speak of Americans as sordid and wholly devoted to money making, need only to study this San Francisco situation to be enlightened as to the true character, the true nature of the real American.

What San Francisco is now doing, has already been done for Washington, and a great plan for the improvement of our capital city is already in process of gradual execution. Cleveland, with its great group plan, affords another illustration to the same effect. New York through its Improvement Commission is considering similar questions. St. Louis, with foresight, has retained some of the leading architects of the country to prepare for its executive officers plans for a group plan in that city. Indianapolis is discussing the question, and so is Boston, although in these latter cities the matter has not as yet passed beyond the realm of aspiration and discussion.

As I dictate this address word comes of the success of the plan to group the public buildings of Hartford, the capital city of Connecticut, in and around the great and beautiful Bushnell Park, with the appointment of a commission wholly in sympathy with the

highest ideals for the development of a great civic center. And an inquiry comes from Atlanta, relating how the suggestion of a memorial park has grown and developed into the suggestion of and agitation for a Commission to do for that great and growing Southern metropolis what has already been done in Washington and Cleveland, and is now in process of planning in San Francisco.

Let us transfer our thought and attention to another part of our country, a much newer part than those we have been considering, and to an entirely different phase of improvement. On the opening of the new lands in Oklahoma a thriving little city was established, in the midst of which was laid out a public square. In the center of this the Court House was placed and around it were built straggling structures such as characterize frontier towns. To use the words of the *Independent*, to which I am indebted for the facts of the case, "The prairie wind swept the sandy soil bare in spots, and the only vegetation was here and there a bit of green or a straggling group of sunflowers. The people of the town seemed not to care, and the unkempt waste was for ten years neglected and forsaken." The town unresistingly followed its example and the lawns and streets boasted only occasionally a "straggling, scraggy cottonwood tree without semblance of beauty or attractiveness."

Then came the "useful citizen"—in this case a young business man, who, with a love of nature deep-seated in his soul, felt the heinousness of local conditions. He did not have the money with which to make the beginning, but he was willing to give his time and thought to the improvement of the square. He said to those in charge of the square, "I have not money enough to do it myself, but if you will pay the expense I will give my time toward improving the square. I will oversee the work and look after it as if it were my own property." The officials had the common sense and foresight to grant their consent, and thereupon this young man (or, as he is more properly described, the "useful citizen") proceeded at once to have the square plowed and harrowed as for a crop. He planted it with bits of trees which seemed scarcely more than straws, so small were they. These he set in rows like corn and cultivated as he would have maize. Through the torrid days of the Oklahoma summer he carefully cultivated these little trees, while

his fellow-townsmen looked on and smiled. But the trees grew and in a year were two feet high; in another year they had grown to five feet, hundreds and thousands of them, and the square took on the appearance of a young nursery. Then the "useful citizen" (or the superintendent as he was now officially called) notified the citizens that they could buy the little trees at a low price, and he sold them in abundance without in anywise interfering with his plans—the beautifying and adorning of the square—and he soon had sold enough to pay all the expense incurred in the experiment.

Now, the *Independent* tells us, these trees are from seven to ten feet high, thrifty and vigorous, making of the square a park increasing in beauty daily, and in summer the delight of children and family parties for miles around. Moreover the ground under the trees has been cultivated so that it is now ready for the blue grass and the clover.

Nor was that all. The thousands of trees that were sold not only helped to pay the expense of the project, but the trees were used by the purchasers to set out in front of their own properties, and all over the little city these elms are to be seen growing, and in a decade or two the dwellings will seem to be set in a forest, while the highways will be lined with graceful shade. And moreover many of the surrounding school districts have been affected by the example set by the "useful citizen" and have taken the lesson to heart and have purchased the elms to beautify their grounds, thus insuring shade and comfort for the rising generation.

Let us take still another example from still another part of our continent—a Canadian village, where an American woman went to live. She with her husband occupied one of a half dozen houses on a fine terrace surrounded by private grounds. Behind was the court house with the usual collection of county buildings, its grounds, too, surrounded with the terrace, and a dense untrimmed growth of trees and shrubs which were a menace to the our continent—a Canadian village, where an American woman began to trim her trees and plant vines around her house. Nasturtiums and geraniums were planted, but the alley in the rear of the house, through which a private road passed, had long been a dumping ground and an eyesore. The improvement in the front led to a desire to improve the back. The neighbors

became interested. The refuse was removed, the ground dug up and the soil prepared for plants. Then everybody became interested and contributed seeds and plants, and the rear fence was soon hidden behind sweet peas and giant nasturtiums.

This attempt to beautify induced every one in the block to follow suit. Unsightly fences vanished, weeds disappeared, lawns were kept shaven until now they look like velvet; the trees and shrubs around the county buildings were trimmed, and now pavements are being laid all over the city, and a great improvement is to be noted wherever they have been laid. What was once almost an eyesore has become one of the most beautiful streets, not only in the Province, but on this continent, all through the initiative and persistence of a woman whose heart was in her work.

These three instances are cited, not solely because they constitute a part of the recent record of civic improvement on the American continent, but because they typify in a marked degree the lines along which we are developing at a rate which ten years ago would have been considered impossible. In every part of this broad land of ours and in our neighboring country of Canada, the people are awaking to the iniquity of existing conditions and the need for permanent personal and organized effort in behalf of higher standards of public conduct.

As I point out in Part II,* to which I have relegated all the statistics of my address, the number of improvement societies has doubled within the last three years, and increased from 1,740 to 2,426 since the Association was formed at St. Louis by the merger of the two pioneer bodies in this field of civic endeavor.

The American Civic Association unites the humble worker striving to improve his or her own premises, be they but a single room or suite of rooms, or a little cottage with its bit of ground, and the far-seeing idealist who with a bold faith plans not only for the needs of the present generation, but for those of countless generations yet unborn.

I have nowhere seen the objects and purposes of the Association more concisely or strikingly set forth than in a letter which the secretary of John Mitchell, president of the Miner's Union, sent out to the subordinate unions urging their interest in civic improvement. Miss Morris declared that the aim of the American

*Issued in pamphlet form by American Civic Association.

Civic Association was to "make cities, towns, and villages clean, healthful and attractive places in which to live; to establish a system of public parks in cities and villages, to promote the work of providing play-grounds for the children and recreation for grown-ups; to abate public nuisances, such as obstructions in the way of sign boards lining the streets and making hideous the approach to cities; to make the railways and the ground surrounding them tidy; to preserve the existing trees and to encourage more tree planting. In short it seeks to do just what all of us would like to have done and would like to help to do if we would only stop to think about the matter."

The progress of the past year has been so great, so far-reaching, that it makes one charged with any responsibility to it tremble for his inability to grasp the possibilities of the situation in their entirety. To enumerate the great and growing lists of organizations devoted to promoting a more beautiful America would alone exhaust the morning session. To detail in the briefest outline the activities of a tithe of the organizations would require all the sessions of the present meeting. All that one can hope to do in an address like this is merely to suggest the lines of progress and the extent. So I must of necessity confine myself to touching upon a few of the more suggestive features of the year's development.

In the first place let me touch upon a few of the dangers of the situation. Recently our leading periodicals have called attention to the defacement of Niagara and to the possibility of the diversion of its waters so as to rob that great natural wonder, the gift of our benign Creator, of its beauty and effectiveness. Unless the people of this country and Canada bestir themselves mightily and speedily, commercial interests will destroy the Falls and deprive us of one of our greatest natural assets. We cannot too soon or too strenuously enter upon a campaign for the preservation of Niagara Falls. It will be a battle royal between the newly awakened sentiment of the sacredness of natural public reservations and the commercial interests of the country; but if the people who really believe in civic improvement and who really believe in the maintenance for the present and all future generations of the great natural objects that God has bestowed upon this country, once begin to exert themselves, there will be no question as to the issue.

It is a matter of profound thanksgiving that commercialism has not attacked the Yellowstone, the Yosemite or the Grand Canyon of Arizona. In the meantime public sentiment concerning the sacredness of these reservations is growing so rapidly that the time will no doubt soon come when it will be considered a crime akin to treason to suggest anything that approaches that which has not only been suggested but which is in process of execution at Niagara.

Another danger which must be faced, and faced boldly, by lovers of improvement is the acceptance of public improvements given by corrupt politicians for selfish ends on the principle that the end justifies the means. Too many advocates of civic improvement are willing to accept the objects they are seeking at the hands of men using their concessions along these lines to cover up nefarious schemes that aim at the very vitals of popular government. God knows we need civic improvement and we need it vitally in every community in this country, but do not let us pay too great a price for it or else our experience will be like that of Rome of old. What will it profit a community if it gain all the civic improvement desired and lose self-government?

An editorial recently appeared in a New York paper headed: "New York in Transformation." This title strikingly describes not only New York, but every community in this country of any size or importance. On every hand we find great public improvements designed not only to meet the utilitarian demands, but to please the esthetic taste of the community. As in San Francisco, as in St. Louis, as in Washington, as in Chicago, as in New York, so in communities of lesser size and import we find an insistence upon a union of the esthetic and the utilitarian.

Manila, the capital of our latest acquisition, is being remodeled under the enlightened guidance of the Americans who have been sent there to take charge of the improvements. As a writer in the September *World's Work* points out, "When the Americans marched into Manila on August 13, 1898, it was the filthiest place in the Orient; today it is one of the cleanest cities east of Suez, and the tourists who visit it pronounce it the most attractive spot in all the East. In six years it has been transformed from a medieval city, fallen into decay, into a center of twentieth-century activity and enterprise." Modern water and sewer systems

are being introduced, thoroughly equipped hospitals are being built, plans for harbor improvement involving an expenditure of four million dollars have been agreed upon. Nor has the beautifying of Manila been neglected. The famous architect who is planning for the new San Francisco has been retained by the government to design similar plans for the new Manila, and he is laying out an elaborate system of parks and boulevards, so that in time Manila will become the City Beautiful of the Orient.

There has been no diminution in the interest of the people in parks. Far-reaching park systems have been inaugurated or planned in Providence, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Milwaukee, Portland, Chicago, Seattle, Ottawa, New York, Essex County, New Jersey, Staten Island, Cleveland, St. Paul, Minneapolis, San Diego, Baltimore, Kansas City, to mention only those quoted by the Chicago petitioner of a few months ago. The Lake Front of that great city has been and is being redeemed, and she is now reaching out for an outer belt system that will rival Boston's.

More important, however, even than this great increase in park area and in the correlation and coördination of park systems, is the growth of the people's interest and pride in them. The parks and open spaces and natural reservations constitute the real commonwealth of this country. They are the common wealth of the people of America, and they show their appreciation of them not only by their use of them, but by their personal care of them. No public property is more carefully regarded by the great mass of people than our parks.

We have the authority of the Federal Bureau of Forestry that the year 1904 saw large gain in the popular acceptance and application of the principles which govern the proper care and use of woodlands. "Many landowners and great lumber concerns now realize that conservative forest management means actual gains to them in dollars and cents; and western stockmen and miners no longer doubt that regulation of grazing and cutting timber on the reserves is necessary for the perpetuation of their industries. Forest work carried on by the Federal Government in conjunction with the States was rich in results. State forest departments were created, better forest laws enacted, and many object lessons given of the opportunities to maintain and extend the forests within the various commonwealths.

The Bureau of Forestry surpassed any previous year in the variety and extent of its experiments, in the knowledge gained of actual conditions and needs in the reserve regions of the west, and in the preparation and installation of working plans upon forest lands."

The remarkable advance of forestry during recent years was fittingly marked by a Forest Congress extending through four days of the first week in January, 1905. This meeting far exceeded in size and importance any similar gathering that has been held in America. The lumbering, mining, grazing, and woodworking industries, the railroads, and the interests of irrigation in the West were represented by men of the highest professional and business standing and of national reputation. In conference with these men were the official representatives of many states and of the Canadian and Philippine forest services.

Unquestionably the most potent single factor in the present-day movement for civic improvement is the influence of women. They are the natural domestic housekeepers, and what more proper than that they should become civic housekeepers? They abate nuisances in the household. Why not in the city? They make the home a place of beauty, a joy to the eye. Why not the city? Moreover, patience and persistence more frequently characterize their efforts than those of men. These qualities combine to make them effective as a factor when they apply themselves to the work of civic improvement, and frequently while they may remain content with a devotion to the less conspicuous phases of the movement, we must not overlook the fact that the price of success is patient and persistent attention to detail. Women are willing to pay this price in domestic matters, and to an increasing extent they are willing to pay it in civic matters. Hence the growing list of successes to be credited to their account.

Thus far, however, notwithstanding the growth of the movement in every direction and every phase, notwithstanding the great increase in the number of organizations and in the number of individual workers, notwithstanding the great interest that is exhibited on the part of the great public, we must realize that the surface of improvement work has only been scratched. We have but to look around us on every side to see the need for still greater improvement, for still more vigorous and strenuous effort, for

still higher standards, to appreciate the immensity and the difficulty of the situation as it confronts us. While as Henry IV tells us

"Past and to come seems best.
The present worst,"

we must not allow ourselves to be discouraged because of the gravity of the situation and of the difficulties which appear on every hand when we undertake any work in the line of civic improvement.

The note of greatest promise in all this work is the fact that there is an equal appreciation of the need and value of individual and of organized effort. We have seen time and time again what has been done through the initiative of public-spirited, earnest, useful citizens, but we must not overlook the fact that the influence of such citizens can be greatly enhanced through effective organization. Why is it that an army approaching a bridge is compelled to break ranks? Not because it diminishes the number of soldiers, but because it offsets the effect of the steady, regular tramp. The same number of men in broken ranks can pass over without endangering it at all. The lesson for improvement workers is obvious. While individual effort is to be encouraged on every hand, we must never forget that coördinate and correlated effort increases in arithmetical progression.

Years ago, with almost prophetic vision, Edwin D. Mead, then editor of the *New England Magazine*, contributed an article to its Editorial Table entitled "A More Beautiful Public Life," the closing words of which are so apt and suggestive that I quote them as my own concluding words for this part of my address:

The good, the true, the beautiful,—those were the words the old Greeks loved to use; and they loved to use them together. We have too long divorced goodness and truth from beauty, in our life and in our culture. We have too often, with our Puritan blood and breeding, been half afraid of beauty as something dangerous, threatening and seductive. We have thought that conduct was not simply three-fourths of life, but the whole of life—which is not at all the same thing as saying that our conduct has been good. We have got to learn to be Greeks as well as Hebrews. We have got to feel the holiness of beauty as well as the beauty of holiness. As we open our eyes to see the beauty of God's earth and sea and sky, so let us be content only when we see beauty too in all the works of our hands,—in the home, the school, the shop, the street. The New Jerusalem let down out of heaven

was not simply the holy city, but the city beautiful; it could not be holy, not be whole, till it was beautiful. Our life can never be complete, never be rational or righteous, till it is beautiful. Only when every foul alley and every noxious home and every vulgar structure and every base fashion is banished from the city, and over all is spread the mantle of health and beauty, only then can Boston—or whatever city be ours—only then can Boston be indeed the city of God.

Cleveland Chamber of Commerce Work

An interesting feature of the meeting of the American Civic Association held in Cleveland was an address delivered by Ambrose Swasey, President of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, on the subject "How Cleveland Business Men have Improved Their City." The quotations will serve to illustrate the scope and importance of the work:

"The Industrial Committee of the Chamber of Commerce was appointed to further the adoption of plans for the betterment of the condition of employees. The Chamber has taken the ground that good wages, reasonable hours and comfortable and sanitary surroundings are basic principles in this work, and that the highest efficiency of a business can be reached only by bringing about the highest efficiency of its various elements. The prevalence of these ideas is shown by the fact that almost every new factory which is built in Cleveland contains provisions for the welfare of its workers, and that recent city legislation makes sanitation obligatory."

"Most conspicuous of the movements pertaining to civic improvement in which this chamber has been engaged is that for the magnificent grouping of the public and semi-public buildings of this city about a central mall extending from the lake to the Public Square forming a stately gateway to the city. The plan involves the expenditure of more than thirteen million of dollars, a part of which sum, however, will be returnable to the city by the sale, under restrictions controlling its use, of land which it will have acquired.

"Plans for a City Hall and Court House have been made and land on the lake front has been purchased for a site for these two buildings. The Federal Building, a classic structure, is now being built. Assurances have been received that a new Union Station will be erected in the near future. Upon the completion of the group plan, as laid out by the commission of supervising architects this city will be in possession of an architectural triumph worthy of mention with the world-renowned monuments of older cities."

"Upon recognizing the fact that Cleveland is facing a serious housing problem, the Chamber made an investigation similar to the tenement investigation of New York, and an exhaustive report was published. This served to arouse public opinion as to the needs of the city. An excellent building code was prepared by a special city commission. The committee has been of assistance in the establishment of public playgrounds and in increasing their efficiency."

Women as a Factor in Civic Improvement

By Mrs. Charles F. Millspaugh

President Women's Outdoor Art League of the American Civic Association.

OUR New England grandfathers religiously believed with Saint Paul that women should keep silence in meeting. Our grandmothers donned caps at forty, knit by the fireside and were expected to engage in no diversion more youthful than sewing societies or quilting bees. Today the grandmother of sixty may preside over the meeting to promote civic improvement and be the leading spirit in procuring small parks or proper garbage collection for her city. "What impressed you most in America," was the question asked an Englishman on the return voyage from his first visit to this country. "Why, do you know," was his earnest reply, "I saw no old women in America: I went to church, to the theaters and opera, and to the largest gatherings, and nowhere did I see a woman with a *cap*." Perhaps it is due to the fact that the American woman of today has become a factor in the active affairs of life, that her housekeeping and motherly instincts are not confined to four walls, but extend to the municipality and to all forms of endeavor for promoting the *higher* development of children that she remains young in spirit and is a recognized power in the most important movement of the day.

"What would be fair must first be fit." Wherever women are gathered together to discuss the question, "What can we do to make our city more attractive?" the first suggestion is very generally one of cleanliness. "How can we get our streets cleaned?" "How clean the vacant lots?" "How get the back yards and alleys put in order?" Less than five years ago two women of South Park, Chicago, voiced the rapidly growing discontent of many others by agitating these questions. They resolved that they would devote all their energies for a year if necessary, even to foregoing social pleasures and the Woman's Club, if only they might get something done to improve the physical condition of a part of the city whose mental atmosphere is supposed to be

permeated by the intellectual activities of a great university. Ten women responded to their invitation, and met at a private home. The question was asked "what improvement do you long for most?" and almost as with one voice the women responded, "to get the garbage cans off our front walks, and have the waste papers picked up." It is a long story, that of the South Park Improvement Association which was organized as the result of that meeting of women. A large meeting was called and men invited. A man was chosen for president, a woman for vice-president; other offices were equally distributed. To one of the most energetic, efficient boards of officers ever brought together, in connection with equally able chairmen of committees wisely chosen, is due the fact that in nineteen months the streets and street crossings of South Park were regularly kept clean, streets sprinkled in summer and snow removed from the sidewalks in winter, vacant lots cleared of all rubbish, weeds cut from parkways, and a systematic effort well under way for beautification of the district. This was brought about mainly through the following committees: Finance, Streets and Alleys Cleaning, Streets and Alleys Improving, Vacant Lots, Landscape Architecture, Coöperation of School Children. A most capable Superintendent has added much to the practical results obtained. The first Chairman of the Committee on Landscape Architecture issued a booklet containing useful information concerning how, when and what to plant in the interest of beauty and attractiveness. It was distributed among the members gratis; and the effect of this first effort was, according to a later report, "Conspicuous in an aroused interest in planting and in modest but desirable growth of vines and flowers, through the coöperation of many school children, some more pretentious planting of shrubbery and blossoming plants by householders, and an unmistakable addition to the number of flower boxes at windows and on porches of the dwellings." The next chairman of this committee entered enthusiastically into the work of actual beautification of streets. Money had now been accumulated and a plan of the district was made which could be worked up to for many years; the planting of trees was begun in accordance with this plan. An object lesson in street decoration was created by planting the four corners of two intersecting streets with trees and shrubs, one tree at each corner and one

hundred shrubs equally distributed at their bases; then this plea was made, "The walks are clean, the crossings are clean, use them for this purpose—to walk upon. Save the parkways and the shrubs and the flowers and the sweet green grass to feast our eyes upon and make the world glad." The influence of the work thus begun by two women has not stopped within the boundaries of South Park. Additional improvement associations have been formed on the north reaching in relays for eight miles toward the heart of the city, while the "oldest and dearest" improvement association (to use the words of its president) to the south has come to life and is planning to do something besides devoting all its energies and money to cleaning snow from its sidewalks in winter—previously its main activity.

"The Work that never Lagged" is the caption used by women of Vallejo, California, in describing the work of their improvement club, and its calendar of events indicates anything but a lagging spirit on the part of the women who compose it. Within two weeks after its organization twenty-seven galvanized iron boxes were purchased for refuse on the streets at a cost of \$133.00. Three weeks later they had the city park piped for water: then began the work of improvement in the park. One hundred trees were first removed "under great difficulties," the ground prepared and a lawn planted at a cost of \$500.00. Just why those one hundred trees were removed we do not know, but we must believe that it was for good and sufficient reasons. A sprinkling cart was purchased at a cost of \$400.00 and the city streets sprinkled until November first. What a commentary on the city fathers! How their eyes must have opened at the way these women went about things. It had its effect, however, for the next year the records show that the club sprinkling cart was turned over to the city with the understanding that the city run the wagon four months in each year and *that* season the city paid for the street sprinkling. Then the women wrote letters to people who allowed weeds to grow about their premises. Great good came of this, they say, and the town improved very much in appearance. Next the women worked to create beauty. They went to the park one day each week and worked, bringing with them such plants as were suitable. For many weeks they worked thus, until they had a living, blooming monument to their efforts.

Finally more roses and shrubs were received than the women could handle so they hired a man at \$2.00 per day to plant the remainder. After this the trustees refused to pay the gardener at the park and the women paid the fifty or sixty dollars a month required. Also tools and seeds for the park were purchased. Later, trees were planted, especially in the observance of Arbor Day. A band stand was erected and Sunday afternoon concerts provided. Then they said to the people, "Come, and bring your children and enjoy the flowers and the grass, and be glad you live in a beautiful world!" With all these activities under way the club, at last reports, was engaged in beautifying the school yards. All this is a brief but inspiring history of a civic improvement club that found the need of any work a sufficient justification for its doing, furnishing an object lesson in the results to be obtained from the unselfish practical devotion of energetic women.

The Lincoln, Nebraska, improvement society, composed entirely of women, was the outcome of study undertaken by the Civic Department of the Woman's Club. The work has practically all been carried on by women, although often with the assistance and coöperation of city officials. Improving and beautifying school grounds was the first work reported by this society. This embraced the setting-out of additional trees; the sowing of grass seed; the making of flower beds; the placing of window-boxes in all the schools; a new fence at one school; and special improvements at another. In this work the principals, teachers, pupils and patrons all assisted. The School Board furnished some of the necessary means; the pupils of one school contributed forty dollars; fifty dollars was made by teachers and pupils of another, while a third earned fifty-eight dollars by means of a concert gotten up by the Chairman of the Society's Committee on School Grounds. This movement aroused the interest of the children themselves to free the grounds from waste paper and rubbish, and to keep them as tidy as possible. Can there be any doubt of the tremendous influence such practical lessons in civics must have upon school children! far above the value of any routine teaching. Other activities of these women of Lincoln have included incessant war waged against weeds. They ascertained where weeds were most of a nuisance and then reported these to the proper au-

thorities who had them cut down. The city was thus induced to perform an otherwise neglected duty. The erection of unsightly sign-boards at street crossings for the purpose of advertising was averted; and at the request of the Society the Mayor set aside two days for a general street cleaning. The city was induced to place cans for waste papers at thirty street corners. The Society drew up an expectoration ordinance which the City Council passed. The Society returned some of these courtesies by, in turn, purchasing an ambulance for the city. The key note of the Lincoln Woman's Improvement Society work seems to be *coöperation*.

The tenderest thoughts of women turn to God's Acre where rest their loved ones. In eastern villages such places are often given over to tangled weeds and uncut grass, while in the more arid regions of the west they are usually the most neglected, dreary wastes of ground in the community. Improvement societies in many places have special Flower Committees for cemetery planting, or doing other work to add beauty to these uncared-for spots.

In Santa Fé, New Mexico, The Woman's Board of Trade has done much to reclaim one such barren cemetery from ugliness.

In a new country like Oklahoma the need is especially great. There is a Browning Club in Stillwater, Oklahoma, that has never studied Browning, but the members have worked heroically to raise money with which they have made marked improvements in a previously uncared-for cemetery. A well was dug; a windmill and tank erected; over two hundred trees planted; a lawn mower purchased; a sexton hired; and a sexton's house built. This was accomplished in two years by twenty active women. They have now interested the city officials and a well organized Cemetery Association has been formed, two members of the Board being women from The Browning Club.

In Deer Lodge, Montana, the Civic League has done work along these lines; at Mason City, Iowa, the Woman's Flower Committee is carrying out the plan of a Landscape Architect procured for them through the Woman's Outdoor Art League; while the Pekin, Illinois, branch, and the Waukegan, Illinois, branch of the League have been active in securing marked improvements in the cemeteries of their respective cities.

The work of the California Outdoor Art League is essentially

due to the impetus given to it by two women; first by Mrs. Herman J. Hall, who induced Mrs. Lovell White to organize the society as a branch of the Woman's Auxiliary of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, and by Mrs. Lovell White, its president, who, assisted by thirty women associates, has been such a power in pushing the matter of the preservation of the Calaveras Grove of big trees, a matter that has become a question of national interest and which has enlisted the commendation of men in public life from the President of the United States, to members of Congress, and leading minds in science and letters. Less well known work, inaugurated by these women, has been the securing of a bond issue for the preservation and restoration of Telegraph Hill, an historic landmark of San Francisco; the restoration and improvement on a large scale of San Dolores, the oldest Spanish Mission in the state; securing the enforcement of many ordinances relating to the betterment of the city, while on April 6 of the present year announcement was made that a bill had been passed by the State Legislature which was prepared, and introduced, under the auspices of the California Outdoor Art League, providing that one hundred thousand dollars of any monies hereafter collected by the state of California from the United States in payment of the claims of the former arising out of the Indian and Civil Wars, shall be devoted to forestry interests within the state.

Utah is described as being, outside of Salt Lake City, "Virgin soil and the inhabitants verily 'a peculiar people' more than conservative in adopting new ideas," yet a number of women are doing pioneer work in Utah. The Home and Education Department of the Woman's Literary Club of Salt Lake City has some excellent results to its credit, mainly through inducing the city Council and Board of Education to enforce existing ordinances. Prizes for the best kept school grounds are to be awarded next June; while the Chairman on Organization of our society has induced the State Fair Directors to offer five prizes in money to the best exhibits of cut flowers, potted plants and vegetables, grown by the public school children of the entire state, the money to go to the schools represented by the winners. It is hoped that another year the schools themselves may be induced to enter the competition. The subject of outdoor art and what women can do to help create

a more beautiful America will be presented before the club women of Utah at their State Federation meeting this fall, in the hope thus of arousing a definite interest in outdoor art.

In southern states women are also alert. In Columbia, South Carolina, a Civic Improvement League exists of which a woman is president. Active measures are in progress to reclaim Columbia to its natural beauty in a systematic manner well worthy of imitation. Public meetings held in the interest of clean streets; plants distributed through the plant exchange, a beginning made toward parking three blocks of one of the prominent streets, with lectures on the care and preservation of the city's trees, and the value of beauty to a city in addition to weekly letters in the city press combine practical achievements with a campaign of education comprising their first year's work. This year the same lines have been continued, but the society's most strenuous efforts have been toward raising money to pay for a Report and General Plan for the future development of the city along artistic lines.

A Massachusetts woman founded the first improvement society in the United States—it does not need to be said that eastern women still continue to be very important factors in the work of civic improvement. One instance will suffice: The Chairman on Program of the Waterbury, Connecticut, Woman's Club provided one program last year on outdoor art. Its effect was immediate for the club at once sent a petition to the Board of Aldermen asking that a certain tax be devoted to park purposes. Three women appeared before the Board and prayed for earnest consideration of the petition,—the result was that they now have several thousand dollars per year for park development. One woman gave two thousand five hundred dollars to help out on a park already possessed but little developed for lack of funds; another woman has since presented the city with several acres of very valuable land to be used for a park. With such an impetus given by the women, Waterbury is certain to develop along park lines in proportion to her beauty as a city in other directions.

One little woman in Portsmouth, Ohio, has been making a single handed fight to secure an unused tract of land lying along the river bank as a play-ground for boys, to be equipped with swings and paraphernalia for athletic sports.

In this cursory sketch the endeavor has been to give an

impressionistic view only, which shall be suggestive of the various phases of improvement work incited by women.

A cleansed and perfected municipal administration might accomplish most of the objects which women are thus striving to attain, but no perfunctory government could ever infuse the same life, arouse the neighborhood sense of duty to one's immediate surroundings, or inculcate that spirit of civic coöperation which alone makes truly patriotic citizenship. Thus, in the broadest sense, the work which women are doing today may be considered a factor, not only in civic betterment, but a factor in training the future citizen in an enlightened civic pride—which after all brings woman's work back to the home and the child.

Art Clubs

A course of public lectures on art might be followed up by the organization of a society for the promotion of the welfare of art in the community.

Wherever people are thinking about the influence of beauty on life, and are trying to do something at first hand to bring the pleasure of art to all the people of the community, a knowledge of the accomplishment of the Art Association of Richmond, Indiana, will be interesting and helpful,—an Association that has for the past nine years given to all the people of the town a free annual art exhibition of a high order of merit.

The work is carried on in connection with the public schools, whose officials believe, with President Eliot, of Harvard, that "the main object in every school should be, not to provide the children with means of earning a livelihood, but to show them how to live a happy and worthy life, inspired by ideals which exalt and dignify both labor and pleasure. To see beauty and love it is to possess large securities for such a life."

When it is realized generally that *schoolhouses are possible art galleries in all communities*, we can then have, as William Morris says, art that is not for the few, any more than freedom and education are for the few.

On application to the Vice-President of that Department [Mrs. M. F. Johnston, Richmond, Indiana], a copy of a Constitution for Art Societies and Rules for Managing Exhibitions will be furnished. If it is the aim in an exhibition to secure the loan of valuable works of art from artists and dealers, it is essential to have a responsible organization with definite regulations to give weight to the invitation to exhibit. To such an invitation American painters and artist-craftsmen will respond generously.

The Cleveland Home Gardening Association

By Starr Cadwallader

THE Cleveland Home Gardening Association has discovered and developed to an extraordinary extent one avenue of approach to the better city of the future. It is a triumph to have shown in one city not only the possibility of growing flowers in window boxes where other space is not available and where all conditions seem adverse, but also to have made real for a large number of people the pleasure of the process. It is an even greater triumph to have created the conviction in the minds of others that a small yard need not have its surface graded with cinders topped off with tin cans and rubbish, and that the rough board fence which surrounds it or the wall of the dilapidated building which faces it is destined to intrude its blank, seamy surface forever upon the sight, but rather that the ground may be carpeted with flowers and the fence and wall may be covered with vines. That such a condition has come is indicated by the words of one workman who found time night and morning to care for his small garden and when asked the reason gave it in this homely, forceful fashion, "Flowers are more healthy than filth."

The Home Gardening Association has not spent all its energies on the poorer and more confined areas of the city. Through its influence the parks are made more attractive than formerly in the early spring. The school grounds receive more intelligent attention. The growing of flowers about the houses of all classes has become popular, and now that eyesore—the vacant lot—tenaciously held for a rise in value and consistently neglected, has been marked for improvement. All this has come from a small beginning. The original plan was simple, and the extension year by year has been a steady, natural growth. I can think of no better way to deal with the subject than to outline the history of the Cleveland movement, and to describe in as straightforward a manner as I am able the methods employed in the work.

HISTORY

As in every undertaking which comes to a successful issue, the Cleveland Home Gardening Association has a man behind it

who gives freely of his time, unstintingly of his thought, and who incidentally contributes his money. The first two gifts are real essentials. Without them the plans would not have been made and matured. The results would never have come. It is due to Mr. E. W. Haines to say this. And I think it may also be permissible to add that he has learned the secret of that fine art—good citizenship. Seven years ago this man who loved flowers himself, and knew from experience the joy of growing them, came to the conclusion that those who had the same love for flowers were often deprived of the joy of growing them through lack of knowledge to overcome difficulties. He felt that if people could be made to realize that Mother Earth is quite as ready to nourish flowers as weeds, if the proper kinds of seeds could be placed within reach, and if plain simple instruction could be given on the preparation of soil, the planting of seeds, and the care of the growing plants, this would be changed.

The Goodrich Social Settlement is located in one of the dirtiest districts in Cleveland. The people who live in its vicinity have little or no yard room. When a group of neighbors was brought together and it was proposed that they begin to grow flowers, the outlook seemed far from promising. A small club, however, was organized, which afterwards increased to seventy or eighty members. In the discussions of this club some of the difficulties which at first seemed great were smoothed out. A list of hardy annuals was carefully prepared and the seeds, put up in penny packets marked with the brief instructions which had been talked about in the club, were distributed. No member was permitted to purchase more than ten packets. This was to be an inexpensive experiment. The members who needed advice and encouragement were visited and friendly counsel given. The first season passed. A creditable showing was made by some of the members when they met in the autumn to compare experiences. The most valuable lesson learned, however, was that the children were enthusiastic. This led to the conclusion that here, as in so many other plans for new endeavor, the easiest and surest way to results is through the enthusiasm of youth. Consequently when the extension of the work for another year was considered, the idea of doing it through the schools came quite naturally. To carry out this idea in a satisfactory manner, public school officials

and teachers were consulted. The outcome was the formation of the association which has since conducted the work. From the beginning this association has included in its membership representatives both of the administrative and teaching force of the schools, who have heartily and efficiently coöperated for the furtherance of the movement. During the winter and early spring of 1900 a plan for the distribution of seeds to school children at one cent per package was perfected which, with slight changes, has been in operation ever since. The distribution was first made among the children of the primary grades only, but it has been extended until all grades are now included.

During this same season the association demonstrated what could be done toward beautifying school grounds. A school in the downtown district—Rockwell—was selected because here the task was most difficult. The consent of the school authorities having been obtained for the use of the ground in front of the building, the association rented lots adjoining the school yard in the rear to provide playground space equal in size to the plot which was to be planted. A landscape gardener generously offered his services to lay out the grounds and superintend the planting. Public spirited citizens readily contributed the funds for materials and rent. A bright grass plot surrounded by hardy plants and flowering shrubs soon formed a pleasing foreground for this dingy building. In the autumn 4,000 bulbs were given by interested friends to make this a bright spot in early spring. The school authorities were so well pleased with the results of this experiment that they have ever since borne the expense of the care of this yard and have followed the example here set by similar improvements elsewhere. The latest development in this direction is the employment by the association of a landscape gardener who laid out the twenty yards which were improved by the Board of Education this last summer. Another development took the form of an experiment, or illustrative, garden. The space selected was also in the downtown district. The object of this garden was two-fold,—to demonstrate the possibility of growth of the varieties of seed furnished by the association, and to show the method and arrangement of their planting. Incidentally the garden furnished flowers for distribution among the pupils of a nearby summer school and the regular school during the early part of the fall term.

When the schools opened in the autumn, flower shows were arranged in several buildings at which the results obtained by the children in their home gardens formed the central feature. Further mention of this attractive annual event will be made. In March, 1901, 3,000 potted hyacinth, tulip, and narcissus bulbs were sent out by the association for the decoration of school rooms. Since then this distribution of bulbs has been made in the fall and thousands of the blooming plants brighten the class rooms and corridors every year at the season when such a show of color is most grateful. The other notable addition to the association's activities in this year was the inauguration of a series of illustrated lectures on the growth of flowers. These lectures were given in the school buildings or, in a few instances where there were no accommodations, in neighboring halls. The primary object of the lectures was to show how the expenditure of a few cents for seeds coupled with a little work would transform home surroundings. The enlargement of the scope of these lectures will be dwelt upon more at length in another connection.

The only addition to the work of the association during 1902 was the improvement of a downtown city block. This was done to show what might be accomplished by concerted action. Twenty-one of the twenty-three families living in the block entered heartily into the plan. Seeds and plants were offered by the association to each householder who would agree to care for them. Prizes were also offered for the best garden and window box. The improvement in the appearance of the block was remarkable. So good were the results that the award of prizes was difficult and required fine judgment. Since this first season no seeds or plants have been given and no prizes offered, but the effect has not vanished. The people still take pride in their flowers and tend them with zealous care.

In 1903 the association was able to offer, through the generosity of one citizen, prizes of bulbs for the best garden, window box, and flower bed in each ward. One reason for this offer, as stated by the donor, was "the completion of our park system and the adornment of our yards with shrubs and flowers will make Cleveland a matchless beauty spot." The prizes were:

Class A. For best flower garden in each ward, lot 30 to 50 feet front—200 tulip bulbs.

Class B. For best window box in each ward—200 tulip bulbs.

Class C. For best flower bed in each ward for each of 14 common varieties of flowers—200 crocus bulbs.

The association added a cash prize of \$10 for each class.

The only conditions attached to the competition were that the contestants must be amateurs and that the planting must be done by the owner or a member of his family. All but five of the twenty-six city wards were represented in the competition. The bulb prizes have been offered each succeeding year, but the cash prizes have not been repeated. This year, there were many contestants in each ward, and though the judging of these gardens has entailed a very considerable amount of work, the association has always found members to give the necessary time and attention.

During this year the association also prepared with great care and published a list of trees, shrubs and hardy plants for the information of those desiring to decorate their grounds in a permanent fashion. The experimental garden was used to test the suitability of most of the shrubs and plants and some of the trees for growth under Cleveland conditions. This action had an influence upon later measures to preserve and replace shade trees.

The most important innovation during 1904 was the provision for school gardens at four buildings. For this purpose the Board of Education furnished proper soil and the association secured the services of a supervisor and provided the seeds and necessary implements. These gardens have been increased to eight.

During the present season the association has inaugurated a new plan for the cultivation of vacant lots which promises to become a valuable feature in the improvement of the city. An exchange garden has also been established, an indication of the usefulness of which is given in the single statement that 20,000 plants were received, a large portion of which have been redistributed.

METHODS

Organization. The organization of the association is as simple as possible, with no elaborate rules to handicap the members in the adaptation of their efforts to changing conditions. A president, a secretary, and a treasurer give close attention to the various

phases of the work. Four or five small committees look after the details of the more important branches of activity. Comparatively little time is given to meetings. One or two gatherings of the association are held during the year, at which reports are made and new plans outlined. The committees come together informally for the prosecution of the work immediately in their charge.

Seed Distribution. The method of ordering and delivering seeds through the schools has been thoroughly tested to reduce labor and the chance of error to a minimum. For the orders, a strong manila envelope—9 by 6 inches—is used, upon which such information and instructions are printed as: "Price of seeds one cent a packet. Mark opposite the variety the number of packets wanted." Then follows a list of the varieties of seeds offered for the year. "Return this envelope to the teacher with your money. Do not put the money in this envelope." There are blank spaces for the number of packets ordered, the amount of money paid, the name and address of the pupil giving the order, the grade and school to which the pupil belongs. Then follows any special information which may be of help in making a selection. For example, "Four o'clocks, bachelor's button, marigold, calliopsis, zinnia, morning glory, and nasturtium are easiest to grow. Cosmos is not recommended for the smoky districts." Packages of these envelopes are sent in February to the principal of each school. A letter approved by the superintendent, is also sent in which appears such announcements as the association wishes to make and brief instructions in regard to the orders as follows: "Tie the envelopes from each grade into one package. Have all the packages from your school made into one bundle and sent to the headquarters of the association. Send the money to the treasurer. Indicate plainly the name of the school from which the money is sent, and, if possible, send it in the form of a check." Orders from individuals and associations outside the schools are taken at the same time and in the same form. The returned envelopes are received and the number of packets of each variety tabulated by the young woman employed to superintend the packing. This tabulation furnishes an accurate basis for the quantity of seed to be purchased and avoids waste or loss. When the seeds arrive they are conveniently arranged on long tables for the women employed to measure them and fill the packets. These packets are small envelopes upon which the name of the seed and brief instructions

for planting are printed. The order envelopes from each school are taken and the packets ordered on each one are put into it, together with a card giving brief, plain directions for the preparation and care of the garden. The envelopes are then made into a bundle ready for delivery about the first of May. The money received from the sales of seeds has under this arrangement always covered the cost of seeds, printing, and packing, leaving a small margin for the purchase of bulbs which are distributed to the schools in the fall. The association has also been able, as facility was gained in doing the work, to increase the quantity of seed offered for a cent until it is now even more than a proportionate amount of that usually bought in much larger quantities. The varieties of seeds offered from year to year have been changed as one variety proved of easier and surer growth than another. Since the first year a choice has been given of fifteen varieties. Last year gladioli bulbs were included at one cent each and this year six varieties of vegetable seeds have been added. The list of flower seeds for 1904, which is typical, was as follows: Aster, Bachelor's Button, Balsam, Calliopsis, Cosmos, Four O'clock, Marigold, Morning Glory, Nasturtium, China Pink, Phlox, Scarlet Runner, Verbena, Zinnia, and Gladioli bulbs. The remarkable proportions of distribution show:

Year	packets sent to city schools	packets to other organizations
1900	48,868	
1901	121,673	
1902	116,489	6,040
1903	132,095	21,610
1904	140,106	(27,440 bulbs) 69,847
1905	207,000	(27,000 bulbs) 157,000

This is a total distribution of more than a million packets in the six years. Notwithstanding this the seed houses of Cleveland have reported increased sales every year.

The method here outlined has been followed in a large number of towns and cities and the 157,000 packages of seeds furnished this year to outside organizations went to many different places.

School Gardens. The development of the school garden by the association is a recent one and although the plan does not possess the unique features which have made the seed distribution of interest yet some of the details are worthy of special mention.

In the first place, the association was fortunate enough to secure the services of a thoroughly competent supervisor. Under her direction the gardens were prepared and divided into sections

varying in size from 3×7 feet to 7×27 feet. A diagram of the garden was placed on the blackboard in each school, and each child undertaking the work was assigned to and made responsible for one of these sections. A head gardener, an assistant head gardener and a superintendent for each garden were appointed by principal or teacher, or elected by the children. Although this method does not always insure the selection of the best executive ability it has worked increasingly well with growing experience. Toward the close of the season one of the superintendents said: "We have done as much work in fifteen minutes as it took us two hours to do in the spring." The seeds used were: Hanson Lettuce, early scarlet turnip, Crosby's Egyptian beet, Nott's excelsior peas, Chantney carrot, yellow seeded six-week beans, white wonder corn, Livingston beauty tomatoes, tested potatoes, cucumbers, ornamental gourds, thyme, sage and parsley. At one school a small relief building was fitted up as a laboratory for experimental work in the study of soil, plants, and insects. Here a nursery of choice shrubs and vines has been started. When the school gardens were judged last year, each of the ten best gardeners was allowed to select a tree from the nursery to plant in the yard at home. One gardener had no yard and gave his tree to the school. The other boys helped him plant it. Material for class room study was furnished from these gardens and observation lessons were given in them. At the close of the season seeds are gathered and layered, slips taken and started for the next year's planting. The continuation and extension of this work indicates that it has become permanent.

Exchange Garden. Enough perennials and bedding plants to beautify all the small gardens of Cleveland are thrown away every year. This fact led to the establishment of the exchange garden. Land in a central location was loaned by the owners and the Home Gardening Association appropriated \$150 to inaugurate the work. Last April a circular letter was sent to florists and others who might be willing to have their surplus plants used. Those who had contributions to make were asked to send them to the garden, and those who wished to secure such plants as could be supplied from the garden were asked to come for them. The supervisor of the school gardens has superintended this work and the services of a gardener part of the time have been furnished by the Board of Education. The interest in the experiment has been

very general and the garden promises to be a real boon, with possibilities for almost indefinite extension to other centers.

Vacant Lots. In Cleveland as elsewhere the vacant lot is an eyesore. The use of one or two such lots last year by people who lived in adjoining houses led the president of the association to believe that an arrangement of mutual advantage to the owner and to those who want more room for flowers or vegetables could be made. The committee which undertook the work this year reports a satisfactory beginning. The plan is this. The consent for the use of a piece of vacant property is secured from the owner. The families living nearby are then told that as many as can be accommodated will be assigned space for cultivation. The association has the ground plowed and through the committee gives supervision and assistance in planning a suitable arrangement of the space. While the number of lots cultivated this year has not been large, there is promise of a very considerable extension next season. The idea has not been to give work to the unemployed, but rather to beautify neglected spots and to provide garden space for those who care for it. Professional men, business men, women, boys and girls are all included among those who this summer have availed themselves of this opportunity to cultivate the soil. In almost every case the return from the gardens has more than paid for the outlay involved.

Publicity. The popularity and success of the Home Gardening movement is dependent in a large measure upon publicity of the right kind. The association has secured attention and awakened interest through the local newspapers and other periodicals, the prize contests, the flower shows, the illustrated lectures and reports. The local press has aided materially in the advancement of the movement by giving a liberal amount of space to reports and special articles. This coöperation has been of great value.

Prizes. The association has offered prizes each year for ward gardens, flower shows and from time to time for other special efforts. While it has seemed advisable to offer money prizes as a stimulus, bulb prizes are substituted so soon as interest is awakened. This season all money prizes have been abandoned. It has been the policy of the association to give prizes to groups rather than individuals. Prizes for flower shows have always been distributed in this way, the condition of the award being that the

prize money and bulbs are to be used for the decoration of the school grounds. The opinion of the association in the whole matter of prizes is that unless most carefully guarded, they are a menace rather than a help. The conviction is pretty well founded that experience of the pleasures of flower culture is sufficient reward.

Flower Shows. The flower shows, inaugurated at the close of the season when seeds were first distributed to the schools in order to give the inexperienced child gardeners an incentive for continued effort during the summer months, have become an annual event eagerly anticipated by both teachers and parents as well as by the children. Although numerous methods for displaying the flowers effectively have been prepared, I know of no better description of the way in which these shows are conducted than that which one principal gave a few days ago. The plan was to have a beautiful yard laid out in the lower hall of the building. The background of green was formed of plants, loaned by the parents of the pupils. As this school is in one of the outlying districts, golden rod to cover the pillars was joyously brought from neighboring fields by the children. The flower beds were made of flowers grown by the children from seeds purchased at the spring distribution. These beds were bordered with sweet alyssum arranged in bread tins loaned in such numbers by the parents that baking was suspended in the neighborhood. Pails, pans, and jars to hold the rest of the exhibit were furnished in the same manner. The teachers, mothers and fathers, the custodian of the building, and children worked side by side in the preparation of the "show." When all was ready the building was thrown open and crowded both afternoon and evening. Visitors in the neighborhood were brought to see an exhibit to which almost every individual in the district had made some contribution and of which all were proud.

Lectures. The series of lectures given in the schools each winter afford a means of suggesting new possibilities or improvements in the arrangement and care of the gardens. Admission to these lectures is always free, the tickets being distributed by the pupils to parents and friends. The lecturer has an opportunity to help the inexperienced, to hearten the discouraged for renewed effort, to show the best results which have been accomplished. The lectures have always been well attended and the association has gathered a large number of lantern views which

make an effective appeal to the eye. These lectures have been in demand in other cities as a chief means of starting similar work.

VALUES

Now that so much has been said of the history and methods of this particular movement it is well to put in definite form some of the values for which the practical minded may inquire. I believe that the plan has a value for the individual, the home, the school and the community. Stevenson says that a parable is not the same as a reason but it is vastly more convincing. So too, an incident is not the same as an explanation but it is sometimes more enlightening. Let me give then two incidents bearing upon the individual value of this movement. The first is in the form of a postal card recently received from a little girl. It reads, "I bought two cents' worth of seed, planted it and it grew. When the corn came, I sold it . . . and made sixty-eight cents. . . . A man offers me fifty cents for the stalks that are left. This will make \$1.18 I made out of that patch. . . . If you want, you can take a picture before it is gone."

The other incident came to the attention of the association two or three years ago. A boy of twelve, so crippled that he is obliged to drag himself about on hands and knees, bought seeds at his school, prepared the ground in his little yard and planted it. He tended the garden carefully and loved the plants so well that they rewarded him with luxuriant growth. During the long summer days, while he watched over his flowers, the burden of deformity which makes the ordinary sports of boyhood impossible was forgotten. When visitors came he would point with pride to his flowers and his face would light with a smile which plainly said, "Here I have found a joy in life."

A part of the value to the home is implied in the statement of a woman whose husband is a sailor. "I have always wanted a little place in the country," she said, "but there was no one to care for it. Now that the boys have been working in the school garden and have learned how to do things, we shall move out where we can have a garden of our own." Another side is shown by the woman who, when asked who cared for the tastefully arranged little yard, replied, "My old man does it nights and mornings." Many a man might not be inclined to sit on his own doorstep

after a day of hard labor and look out upon a yard covered with litter; but the care of flowers, vines and a little grass plot in that same yard would prove an occupation not to be slighted. The value to the schools is evident on every hand, but is greatest perhaps in the connection that it makes between school-room instruction and experience and the many new means of contact that it offers between the home and the school.

One indication of the value to the community at large is found in a letter sent to the association by a real estate dealer, which read in part:

Enclosed please find check, being my contribution to the Home Gardening Association. This Association is doing a splendid work which I realized more than ever some six weeks ago when I was on a committee to appraise three or four hundred pieces of land in the East End. The committee spent six afternoons riding about in automobiles, and each day we were impressed with the transformation in the yards of small property holders. There has been a most remarkable change during the last five years, and I feel that the association is entitled to a great deal of credit for the good work done. I hope the association will be in a position financially to keep on with the good work until it has not only covered the city of Cleveland, but extended its field of operations to other cities of Ohio.

It may be remarked that the committee recognized the improvement of grounds by placing a higher loan value on houses with tasteful gardens.

CONCLUSION

"If the Athenians desire good citizens, let them put whatever is good into the lives of their children." The Home Gardening Association has found a simple way to bring natural beauty within the experience of thousands of city children to whom most esthetic influences are denied. The character of a city is not formed so much by the magnificence of its public buildings as by the surroundings which the humble citizen delights to have about the threshold of his home. Unless a love for the beautiful has entered into the life of the people, public adornment is an empty show. Cleveland is not yet a "matchless beauty spot," but it is vastly more attractive than it was six years ago. When the larger and more pretentious plans for city beautification come to fulfilment it will be found, I think, that the mass of the people have been prepared to appreciate them and that, through the work of the Home Gardening Association, an appropriate background has been furnished for them.

Welfare Work from the Employee's Standpoint

By C. C. Rayburn

I HAVE been an employee of the National Cash Register Company for the past seven years, and have worked at the bench during that time. I have tried to observe welfare work in all its phases, and I know that many manufacturers feel down in their hearts that the betterment work which they are doing is not appreciated as much as it should be. Hence I am doubly glad to speak to you on this subject.

The employee whose working hours and whose working conditions have been bettered by welfare work in any form, either that fostered by the employer alone, or conducted along the coöperative plan, is keenly alive to the advantage of employment with a firm or corporation which takes into account the neighborhood conditions under which his family and himself must live.

The neighborhood directly surrounding the plant is the one in which, pleasant or unpleasant, sightly or unsightly, healthful or disease-breeding, he must live, and in which he must rear his children.

Housing conditions, sanitation, and educational opportunities are as vital to him, if his working environment is constantly improving, as are his noon-day meal, proper ventilation and light, his reading room and gymnasium.

Clubs and classes for the members of his family, especially if carried on by an organization of which he is a member, are practical advantages which appeal to his common sense as a good thing.

Increased or special equipment for the local school, an outdoor gymnasium, or perhaps a vacation school, meet the immediate need of his family, and, if directly connected with the work himself, give to the entire family a common interest in the plan in which each member has a part, a duty, and a gain.

In industrial centers where welfare work is not a recent feature, or where it has gone beyond the "fad" period in the mind of the community as a whole, there is coming to be a feeling on the part of the employee that his advantages in working hours can

be rightly taken as an object lesson to other employers who have not yet come to see that welfare work is not charity, or disguised philanthropy, but a sound business principle which, in some unexplained way, in the bustle and hurry of our American industrial life, was misled, or out of line for a time.

The intelligent employee, who is quickest to appreciate improved conditions, and who is, therefore, first to join hands in suggesting and working out still further progress, is, of course, most anxious and willing to "convert" his fellow worker at the bench and machine, who is skeptical as to results and distrustful as to motive.

A man who is unwilling to work under conditions that are bad, knowing they *are* bad, is the man who grasps most readily the fact that the same work, under better, or the best possible conditions, commands the same price, and that the finished product represents so much, and no more, to his employer; while the improved conditions under which he labors represent so much added capital in health and mental force to himself.

The unexpected resources of all kinds in a body of men and women of any size, when used within the same group of people, are of the greatest direct material advantage in welfare work.

Athletic and musical talent brought to light, the making of strong personal friendships, formed because of similar tastes, discovered in the section work of a club, are certain things which, from the standpoint of the employee, are worthy of consideration.

In a small town, where social centers are few, or where the ones that exist are hurtful in their influence, the girls' clubs and classes, especially, are highly valued by the girls themselves, who, many of them fresh from country homes, have little else to occupy their evenings.

The same is true in any place, of whatever size, where a working interest forms the basis and organized welfare work the opportunity for meeting in other than a commercial way.

The Men's Welfare League of the National Cash Register Company during the year of its existence has successfully carried on entertainments and outings for its members; provided a complete cooking school and gymnasium outfit for a local school in Dayton, and the Board of Education of that city has now made provision for three additional ones. The League has purchased a com-

plete outdoor gymnasium for the children of Dayton, which has proved to be of incalculable benefit to the young army that has taken advantage of it.

The first free baths in Dayton were established and carried on by the League. These baths have been liberally patronized.

The League also conducts a social settlement house for the benefit of the entire neighborhood surrounding the National Cash Register plant, where wood carving, sewing, embroidery, painting, and classes in nature study are taught.

The League has established an athletic field where every Saturday a baseball game, playing the best amateur teams in the state, is had; and by charging a small admission fee the League is enabled to make some money. A gun club with a shooting range has also been established, by which weekly shoots are held.

The company is now erecting a large dining hall which will accommodate all of the 3,800 employees who wish to procure a good meal at the low price of fifteen cents.

We have tried in our organization to do something that would reach the point of contact of all our people, and we feel that we have been very successful.

Bettering Conditions

There is so much to be done in the way of civic betterment in America that the first stage is largely one of bettering conditions rather than artistic revolution. It is pointed out by *American Homes and Gardens*, however, that the latter represents the second, and perhaps the final stage and may be reached in time. Meanwhile, it is the goal to look for rather than the goal attained. Practical matters are more quickly realized by Americans than matters which do not have an immediate practical aspect. Any one can value a good road because one travels on it and realizes in person its superiority to the road that is not valuable. There is less general regard for an agreeable house or a fine vista, for a well arranged country place or a splendid business front. There are things which seem to require some special training to properly appreciate and unless appreciated properly their value will be wholly lost.

The real meaning of civic betterment is that the public mind has been definitely turned to artistic matters in so far as they relate to public embellishment. Appreciation of the value of certain improvements is already recognized; appreciation of the value of other improvements must follow. This, at least, is the hope of the friends of civic betterment, and the results already accomplished indicate that this end will surely be reached.

The Public Library and Civic Improvement

By Frederick M. Crunden, A. M., LL.D.,

Librarian of St. Louis Public Library.

I HAVE no pictures to present to the physical eye; but, as a preface to my argument, I wish to place before your imagination a series of *tableaux vivants*. Picture, then, on the retina of your mind an imposing edifice with suitable surroundings—the noblest and most beautiful structure in a great city. It should be the most beautiful building in the city, because it houses no mortal flesh and blood, but the immortal part of man, the distillation of man's mental and spiritual ferment through all the ages. Let it be of any architectural style that combines dignity with beauty, and declares the building to belong to the public and to be devoted to a high purpose. In most minds this vision will take form in classic lines. If imagination does not promptly act, bring memory to aid and call up the image of the Boston Public Library, or that of New York, as it is to be; or the National Library at Washington, or the new library in your own city.

I hold this building on the screen a moment, to allow you to note its fine lines and noble proportions. You see at a glance that it is a public edifice; and a second glance assures you that it is a library. It belongs to the people—to all the people; and you know that every man, woman and child, excluding pariahs and parasites, has contributed directly or indirectly to its erection. It belongs to the people in a peculiarly comprehensive—I may say universal—sense, in that all the people may share its benefits all their lives long; and in a peculiarly intimate and personal sense, in that its privileges may be appropriated by each individual to his own personal and intimate pleasure and profit. The city jail, the city hall and the city hospital also belong to all of us. But we do not take pride in the jail and do our best to keep out of it and away from it; the average citizen visits the city hall only on some unpleasant errand; and the great majority of citizens do not go or send their relatives to the city hospital. Even the public school directly benefits the individual only between the

ages of six and twenty, and for the vast majority, between six and fourteen. The public library then, is the public institution *par excellence* and must be, *ipso facto*, a potent influence in community life.

My remarks, I fear, have rather diverted your attention from the picture. Please look at it again. Is not its mere beholding educative and inspiring? Can the thousands who see it every day, and the scores of thousands who enter it every month fail to imbibe a truer taste for beauty? And is not a pervading love of beauty one of the corner stones of civic improvement? But keeping your eye on the harmonious lines and noble proportions of the building as you approach, let us enter. A short granitoid walk—I wish it were twice as long—crosses the lawn; we go up granite steps to a vestibule, handsome, even magnificent—finished in various marbles, whose beautiful veins and colors, brought out from the rough stone by polishing, illustrate how education develops the latent capabilities and talents of the natural man. Borne along by the throng of incomers, we enter a spacious delivery room, where all is animation and activity, here a group at the registration counter; twenty consulting the card catalogue, four or five waiting turns at the information desk, a line at the receiving desk reaching out into the middle of the room; three benches full in front of the delivery counter and a dozen other persons standing near, two or three issue clerks charging books at the rate of 300 an hour, five books a minute, thirty or forty persons in the open-shelf room examining books and making selections, the juvenile room thronged with boys and girls of all ages from six to sixteen, and two steady streams of persons of both sexes, of all ages and every condition of life pouring through the open doors with the orderliness begotten of respect for the character and purpose of the building.

Go with me to the basement, or ground floor. Here is an immense room devoted to the distribution of books through outside agencies. From this place are sent boxes of books to branches and stations—say ten branches and sixty stations—to eighty public and ten private schools, to Sunday Schools, social settlements and reformatories, engine houses, factories and department stores, aggregating from half a million to a million volumes a year, and constituting half of the total circulation. In its prominent features this

scene is one of bustle and haste that seems ill to comport with the purposes of an educational institution. But I have merely sketched the superficial and more obvious activity. The crowd that is coming and going in such haste contains persons who came with lists of books already prepared, others who received suggestions and aid from the information clerk or some other competent adviser, and still others who spend a quarter or half an hour in the select collection on open shelves, testing and tasting before making a final choice. But go with me to the great reading-rooms, to the general or any of the special reference rooms. In the first—a room 120 by 80 feet, you will see several hundred men and a score of women seated at tables or, as in one large library, like the audience at an entertainment, all absorbed in reading periodicals, including many scientific journals and the leading weeklies and monthlies that voice the best thought of the time.

In the general reference room you will find by the score or the hundred, students and inquirers of both sexes and all ages, from the high school boy, with a debate on municipal ownership, to the *professor emeritus*, finishing the *magnum opus* begun so many years ago. Here quiet prevails; and concentrated purpose pervades the atmosphere.

Then there are the various special reference rooms: the technological room, where enterprising manufacturers and foremen are seeking ideas, and ambitious journeymen and apprentices are studying the methods and the scientific theories which they are to apply in their daily occupations; the patent room, where inventors seek information as to what has been already done in their respective lines; the art room, where artists and architects and amateurs study the works of the great masters, and designers seek graceful forms and harmonious color combinations that will beautify our home furnishings and the fabrics with which we are clothed. There is also a music room, where popular music may be borrowed for use at home and the great scores may be studied by advanced amateurs and professional musicians. But we need go no farther. It is already evident that there is no form of worthy human endeavor which is not aided and stimulated by the public library. And especially is the public library essential to the advancement of the aims of this Association. A few pursue the study of natural science for their love of it, many more for

its applicability to the productive arts. Its continued cultivation may be safely left to the incentive of its extrinsic and personal rewards. History, travel, biography, and above all, literature, offer the intrinsic rewards of the highest intellectual pleasure. This taste for good literature, which is at the bottom of all taste for higher things, has been widely disseminated by the achievements of the modern printing press; and yet to a great majority the awakening and the gratification of this taste comes only through the public library. Now, if the literature of the productive arts and of entertainment needs the public library for its general distribution, how much more is the public library necessary to spread among the masses of the people—and the classes, too—a knowledge of these facts and principles which offer no bait of personal, material profit or of intellectual pleasure, and yet so nearly concern the corporate comfort and social salvation of all?

Sociology, the study of social phenomena, is a comparatively new science. In my opinion, it is the most important of all sciences, in the present stage of mankind. For many centuries we have studied theology. We have had centuries of acrimonious and violent discussion, bloody wars and fierce persecutions; but we have never got beyond the two commandments that Christ gave us embodying all the law and the prophets. In only the remotest degree have we obeyed the second commandment, without which, as the Master has told us, we cannot obey the first. And now, approaching the problem from a human point of view, we begin to perceive the solidarity of mankind: that

"All are needed by each one:
Nothing is fair and good alone;"

that we cannot ignore our weaker brethren, that we cannot have the "City Beautiful" without the brother prosperous,—at least well-fed, well-clad, decently housed and fairly educated. Aside from the mandates of religion we profess, we are beginning to see that society is an organism, that there is a complete interdependence among its parts to the remotest and minutest cells, that plague spots cannot exist here and there without affecting the health of the whole body politic. As pain in a tooth or a toe affects the comfort of the whole body and the action of the brain, so does society suffer from even a modicum of vice and poverty; and the evil effects of these diseases are most keenly felt where popu-

lation is densest and extremes meet. Hence it is in cities that social problems are most pressing. The solution of these problems lies in general enlightenment. A few wise and altruistic men and women in each community cannot force reforms, moral or material, on the rest: no American city has a Napoleon to compel it to accept the plan of a Haussmann. They who see must work earnestly and patiently to open the eyes of others, till a substantial majority see that civic improvement and social reform are the objects most worthy of their pursuit and most promising of rich rewards to all. I purposely couple civic improvement with social—perhaps it would be more precise to say *political*—reform. Civic improvement is making headway in spite of adverse circumstances; and I believe in pushing forward under present conditions, at the same time however, making every effort to better the conditions. Every form of civic improvement would go forward with quadrupled speed if it were not for one obstacle, the lack of funds. The movement we represent has made at least this much progress, that most cities see plainly that certain things are desirable; but the difficulty that confronts the proposal in the outset is the question, "Where is the money to come from?" This puts a damper on the project, though not till various ingenious devices have been offered for shifting the burden onto posterity or onto the shoulders of those who are already bearing more than their share. But throughout the country a small, but an increasing, number see that all that is necessary to secure sufficient funds to make every city a "City Beautiful" is to abandon the present inequitable and impracticable tax systems, which put a penalty on honesty and a premium on perjury, and are wholly impossible of execution. A few now see—and the full measure of civic improvement will not be achieved till the many see—that all the utilities and all the luxuries and adornments a city may desire, can be obtained by simply taking for the use of the community that fund of wealth which the community as a whole creates. Find the necessary money for improvements, and you will soon have an improved city: adopt an equitable, scientific and practicable tax system, and the money will soon be available. By our unscientific—I may say absurd—taxing systems we commit a double injustice: first, we allow enterprising—there can be no offence in that term—we allow enterprising individuals to possess themselves of immense values created by and therefore belonging

to the community; and, after turning over to the favored few this enormous fund, we proceed to take from all other citizens a portion of the wealth which they individually have earned and which belongs to them individually. The amount of wealth we are able to wrest from its individual creators is not equal to the amount that our ignorance, more or less supplemented by the dishonesty of our officials, has given to the privileged few; and hence, as a community, we are always short of funds for needed improvements. Enlightenment on the subject of taxation will solve the problem.

This is one feature of that general enlightenment which must precede any considerable measure of civic improvement. Much has been said, and truthfully said, on the importance to our cause of a development of artistic taste in the masses of the people. I have often remarked that a collection of fine pictures in a public library visited every day by three or four thousand people would do much more for the dissemination of a love for art than the same pictures can do in a museum visited by perhaps not more than thirty or forty persons a day. *The Nation* points out this fact in an editorial, November 7, 1901:

It has become apparent that training in art appreciation is best undertaken by institutions which are already frequented by the people. The exhibitions of the societies and of dealers reach a very limited class, and one already of considerable training. Free lectures and museum talks reach only those whose interest or curiosity has been already aroused. Public libraries reach first of all practically every class of people, and being usually owned by the people, do not arouse the suspicion which usually falls upon professedly philanthropic enterprises. It is because of the wise use of such an initial advantage that the art departments of the Public Library and Cooper Union, of New York City, the Boston Public Library and the Congressional Library at Washington, to mention only a few instances, are doing a most valuable work, which is capable of wider development.

The most successful free loan exhibition ever held in St. Louis was given many years ago in the reading-room of the old Public School Library, when that was a subscription library with only four or five thousand members. A similar exhibition held in our prospective new Free Library building will draw ten to twenty times the number of visitors. The public library is the best place to present any exhibit in which it is desired to arouse public interest. Last year at Providence a scheme for a system of suburban and

interurban parks and boulevards found its most effective propaganda in a comprehensive and wonderfully ingenious exhibit, embodied under the general heading, "Civic Art." It included such phases as the treatment of water front, bridges, regulation of advertising and the smoke nuisance, school gardens, city plan, etc., and a special card catalogue of about five hundred references under these heads was supplied.

I but uttered a truism when I said that the necessary condition of municipal improvement is general enlightenment. It is almost equally self-evident that the public library is the most efficient factor in promoting general enlightenment. The school instructs and to a very small degree, informs; but upon the vast majority its influence ceases at fourteen, some years before the pupil can be expected to give any thought to civic or political or economic problems. The school fits him for his primary function as a bread winner: for his education as a citizen he must look to the public library. A well-known citizen of St. Louis, a graduate of Harvard, told me years ago, when he was under thirty, that he had got more education from the St. Louis Public Library than he had from his high school and college courses.

Some twenty-five or more years ago I became interested in a cub reporter on one of the local papers, who was a daily visitor to the Library, often spending hours in the reference room. About twelve years ago a book appeared, entitled "*The Englishman at Home*," by Edward Porritt, which soon won its place as the best presentation of the British political system ever published. Last year I had a call from that cub reporter, and learned that he was the author of the admirable work I had so often recommended. In conversation he told me that he was compelled to leave school at an early age and that he had obtained his education, beyond the rudiments, in the public libraries of England and America. How solid and comprehensive that education is may be judged from the book referred to and from a later work in two large octavo volumes, entitled "*The Unreformed House of Commons*," published in 1903. In the preface of this Mr. Porritt acknowledges his indebtedness to American libraries by saying that at least five-sevenths of the research necessary for the writing of these volumes on British and Irish affairs was done in American libraries, "whose well-ordered and easily accessible wealth in all

these departments must come as a pleasant surprise to an English student in the United States."

I have pronounced the study of sociology the most important to which man's attention can, at this time, be directed. We have advanced so far in the physical sciences and their application that we can afford to let the foremost column mark time while we marshal and bring forward the scattered, belated and discordant forces of social science. It would be of vastly greater value to Cleveland and St. Louis and to the whole country, to solve the economic problems that would make these cities model municipalities than to discover the secret of aerial navigation and go from one city to the other in an hour.

Now, what is the public library doing for the specific education which is gradually creating a public sentiment in favor of municipal improvement, of cleaner—physically and morally—healthier and more beautiful cities? I have thought that the best answer to this question would be the presentation of a few statistics regarding the circulation of books bearing directly on social and municipal problems. I refer to such books on the physical aspects of cities as Patrick Geddes' "City Development," Robinson's "Improvement of Towns and Cities," Goodhue's "Municipal Improvements," etc., and on the political and economic side, such works as Parsons' "City for the People," and Fairlie's "Municipal Administration."

One copy of Parsons' book I find has been issued fifteen times in its present binding. It is fair to assume that it was drawn a greater number of times in its first binding since by far the greatest demand for a book is when it is new and kept on the display shelves. It is safe to say that this copy has been read by fifty people. Another copy kept in the reference room has probably been consulted hundreds of times.

Hodder's "Fight for the City," published two years ago, has been drawn for home reading at least thirty times. Full figures cannot be obtained in the case of books that are a year or more old, because date labels and book cards have been changed, and the early record lost.

Fairlie's "Municipal Administration" has been drawn by thirteen persons and read probably by eighteen or twenty.

Devlin's "Municipal Reform in the United States" was drawn

twelve times last year, and Coler's "Municipal Government" ten times. Hunter's "Poverty" was placed in the collection in February. In these eight months it has been drawn for home reading seventeen times, which means that it has been out practically all the time. These figures take no account of persons who have consulted the books in the Library; and these are only a few examples hurriedly chosen out of scores of similar books.

Some years ago there was started in St. Louis a vigorous movement for municipal reform under the auspices of an organization called the Civic Federation. Though its course was ended by internal dissension in a year or less, it counts to its credit one great achievement, the most important reform that has been accomplished in St. Louis in two generations. It abolished what was probably the worst school board the city ever had—and it had had bad ones before—and obtained an entirely new charter, under which St. Louis has, according to disinterested judges, the best public school system in the United States. This may seem aside from my theme until I explain the part our Public Library had in the movement. One of the fruitful methods adopted by the Federation was to mention in their ward club meetings certain books which would give further information on the topics discussed. Hundreds of young men came to the Library to ask for these books. At the request of the Federation, the Library purchased additional copies of Doctor Shaw's "Municipal Government in Great Britain" and "On the Continent." I find eight copies of each of these books now in the collection; and from the book cards and date labels I find that they have been issued more than two hundred times, which means that they have been read by four or five hundred people. There can be little doubt that the reading of these and other similar books by several hundred young men at the period of that civic uprising was an aid to the enthusiasm that inaugurated one great reform and came near accomplishing others still greater.

I think I have said enough to show that the public library is an important factor in civic improvement. The building worthy to house it is an impressive illustration of civic art; it is also the highest embodiment of civic spirit because it represents not the repressive or coercive side of government, but the educative, the beneficent, the philanthropic function of community life. It educates the mind and the taste, the manners and the morals of the child; and through the lives and teachings of sages and heroes,

it forms the ideals of the coming citizen, on which the future of city and state must depend. It gives to the adult facilities for continuing his education through life; and it is his chief resource for that element of his education that bears on his relations to his fellow-man and his duties as a citizen.

A librarian is ready to maintain that the public library is a factor in civic improvement and all other improvement, and it would be hard for an opponent to prove a negative. The argument is very simple. The library is the storehouse of the past. In it is stored and made accessible all that mankind has thought and done and felt from the dawn of historic time. In it is promptly gathered, through the multiplying press, the inventions, discoveries, explorations, and achievements of the wide world of today. It contains not only a record of the deeds of man's hands and the thoughts of man's brain, but also of the aspirations of his soul. It is not only a reservoir of knowledge, but also an ever-flowing fountain of inspiration.

Notes

The Report of the Committee on Civic Improvements of the Architectural League of America for 1906 contains a compact account of the most important civic improvements planned or under way in all the important American cities both of the United States and Canada. Any one desiring to get a rapid and comprehensive view of the Civic Improvement situation will find this pamphlet very useful.

Kelsey and Gould, landscape architects of Boston, Massachusetts, have drawn up an elaborate report upon "The Improvement of Columbia, South Carolina," for the Civic League of that city. This report, illustrated from maps, photographs and designs, provides a very comprehensive plan for the beautification of Columbia, by means of park extension, tree planting, street improvement, etc. It is of great interest for the reason that it is the first report of the kind ever prepared for a Southern city. Persons interested in the matter may obtain a copy of the pamphlet by sending the cost price, fifty cents, to Miss Belle Williams, President of the Civic Improvement League, Columbia, S. C.

Carnegie Libraries

By Theodore Wesley Koch

Librarian of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

IN the *North American Review* for June, 1889, Mr. Carnegie published an article on "Wealth" which attracted marked attention both in England and America, calling forth comments and criticisms from Gladstone, Grover Cleveland, Cardinal Gibbons, Cardinal Manning, Bishop Potter, Rabbi Adler and others. At the request of the editor, Mr. Carnegie contributed to the December number of the *Review* a second article in which he pointed out what were in his judgment the best fields for the use of surplus wealth and the best methods of administering it for the good of the people. The two articles, slightly revised and coördinated, have been reprinted as the title essay of his book "The Gospel of Wealth and Other Timely Essays."

In his first paper Mr. Carnegie had said that "the main consideration should be to help those who will help themselves; to provide part of the means by which those who desire to improve may do so; to give those who desire to rise the aids by which they may rise; to assist, but rarely or never to do all. Neither the individual nor the race is improved by almsgiving. Those worthy of assistance, except in rare cases, seldom require assistance."

This thought was continued in his second paper. "The first requisite for a really good use of wealth by the millionaire who has accepted the gospel which proclaims him only a trustee of the surplus that comes to him, is to take care that the purposes for which he spends it shall not have a degrading, pauperizing tendency upon its recipients, but that his trust shall be so administered as to stimulate the best and most aspiring poor of the community to further efforts for their own improvement."

Mr. Carnegie's answer to the question, What is the best gift which can be given to a community? is that in his judgment "a free library occupies the first place provided the community

*Mr. Koch's address was concerned mainly with the architecture of the libraries erected in the United States through the generosity of Mr. Carnegie and was illustrated by seventy-five stereopticon views. As his remarks centered about these illustrations it is impracticable to give here anything but extracts from the more general part of his address.

will accept and maintain it as a public institution, as much a part of the city property as its public schools, and, indeed, an adjunct to these." "It is, no doubt, possible," says Mr. Carnegie, "that my own personal experience may have led me to value a free library beyond all other forms of beneficence. When I was a working-boy in Pittsburg, Colonel Anderson of Allegheny—a name that I can never speak without feelings of devotional gratitude—opened his little library of four hundred books to boys. Every Saturday afternoon he was in attendance at his house to exchange books. No one but he who has felt it can ever know the intense longing with which the arrival of Saturday was awaited, that a new book might be had. My brother and Mr. Phipps, who have been my principal business partners through life, shared with me Colonel Anderson's precious generosity, and it was when reveling in the treasures which he opened to us that I resolved, if ever wealth came to me, that it should be used to establish free libraries, that other poor boys might receive opportunities similar to those for which we were indebted to that noble man."

Colonel Anderson established in 1850 the "J. Anderson Library Institute of Allegheny City," which was open for the free circulation of books at stated hours on Tuesdays and Saturdays. The bookplate which Colonel Anderson had devised for his institute shows clearly that the founder's intention was to furnish reading for the mechanics and workingmen who made up the larger part of the community. It has the apt motto: "Take fast hold of instruction: let her not go, for she is thy life. Proverbs, chapter 4, verse 13."

The Anderson Library was closed shortly after its founder's death, in 1861, not perhaps so much on account of lack of public interest in keeping it open as owing to the all absorbing interest in the Civil War. The books were boxed up and stored in the basement of the City Hall until shortly after the close of the war, when they were entrusted to the charge of the recently organized Allegheny Library Association. In 1871 the management of the Association was placed in the hands of the Board of School Controllers who, during the next year, were empowered to appropriate from the school funds a sum of money for the maintenance of a free public library. When the Carnegie Free Library was organized in 1890, it was generally expected that the Public School Library would be merged

into the new institution, but there were unfortunately legal difficulties which prevented the amalgamation. The Public School Library now numbers 26,000 volumes, including about four hundred books from the original Anderson Library.

Mr. Carnegie has on several occasions paid fond tribute to Colonel Anderson's memory, but on June 15, 1904, there was unveiled in Allegheny as a gift from him a lasting memorial to the man who inspired the great steel king with the idea of his library crusade. The monument is at the corner of the Carnegie Library lot and consists of a portrait bust by Daniel Chester French. In front of the large granite slab which supports the bust is the figure of an iron worker, who sits bared to the waist upon an anvil, and rests from his labors long enough to glance at the large open book which he holds on his knees.

Mr. Carnegie does not care to be known as a philanthropist, whom he defines as one who not only gives his wealth but also follows it up by personal attention. The claims upon Mr. Carnegie's time and the wide area over which his benefactions have been spread have not permitted of his carrying out the second stipulation to any great extent. Yet it must be said that he has followed with very keen interest and wise counsel the development of many of the institutions which owe their existence to his liberality, notably those in and around Pittsburgh which serve the large communities immediately interested in and dependent upon the works and industries by means of which Mr. Carnegie's wealth was largely acquired.

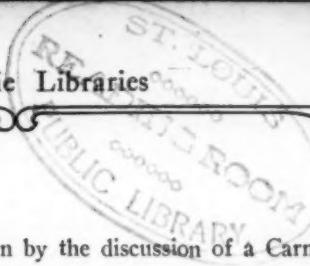
Mr. Carnegie has expressed great admiration for the method of giving employed by Mr. Enoch Pratt of Baltimore, who not only gave to his city the library which bears his name but also watched constantly over its growth and development, sharing with the trustees the burden of the many problems which beset them from time to time, helping with practical suggestions and cheering all with his optimism. On the occasion of the formal opening of the magnificent library building which Mr. Carnegie had presented to the District of Columbia, he said with genial modesty: "It is so little to give money to a good cause and there end,"—then turning to the Commissioners and Trustees—"and so grand to give thought and time, as these gentlemen have done."

At the dinner given in Mr. Carnegie's honor, April 7, 1902,

by the Society of American Authors, Mr. Melvil Dewey, responding to the toast "The immeasurable service Mr. Carnegie has rendered Public Libraries," said: "If Mr. Carnegie were investing every few days in stocks, men would begin to look very carefully into the condition of the stocks he bought. He has been investing every little while for the past few years in libraries, and I believe that he has done it with the same ideas that made him in an age of steel invest in steel and make the best steel in the world and then command the markets of the world for it. His wisdom has done five times as much as his wealth in the conditions he has put with his gifts."

The conditions referred to are the well known proviso that the community accepting the offer of a library building furnish a site and agree to supply an annual maintenance fund of at least ten per cent. of the amount of the gift. The percentage was higher in some of Mr. Carnegie's earlier offers, but I know of only one case where it was lower and I have it from one of the trustees of that particular institution that they regret that Mr. Carnegie was ever persuaded to make an exception in their case. They find it impossible to administer the library property on the five per cent. basis and yet they are unable to persuade the city fathers to increase the grant. To the fact that the communities are expected to maintain and develop the many free libraries which are scattered over Great Britain, Mr. Carnegie attributes most of their usefulness. "An endowed institution," he claims, "is liable to become the prey of a clique. The public ceases to take interest in it, or, rather, never acquires interest in it. The rule has been violated which requires the recipients to help themselves. Everything has been done for the community instead of its being only helped to help itself, and good results rarely ensue."

"I do not want to be known for what I give," said Mr. Carnegie on one occasion, "but for what I induce others to give." An interesting list could be made of gifts to Carnegie libraries. It would include not only tracts of land, but furnishings and endowments for the libraries, as well as books and pictures and well equipped museums. But, of course, the main value of a gift of this kind is not represented by its sum total in dollars and cents, but rather by the civic interest which it arouses in the object of the gift. Many a citizen's attention was first called to the fact that there



was a public library in his town by the discussion of a Carnegie grant in the local papers.

Some honest doubts have been expressed in regard to this Carnegie library deluge. "Of course, every town ought to have a library," remarked the Boston *Transcript* in an editorial under date of November 28, 1902. "There does not exist a municipality in the United States but knows that its equipment is incomplete without a library. Moreover, there is not one that would not have a library sooner or later by its own efforts, unless the hope of a gift from Mr. Carnegie leads it to defer the matter indefinitely." That a community should put off the establishment of a library indefinitely because of being disappointed in its expectation of a Carnegie grant is hardly credible. It requires some active canvassing to secure the offer—usually a ballot on the subject and a guarantee of a suitable maintenance fund. If the guarantee is sufficient and the finances of the community seem to warrant the annual expenditure of the amount involved, Mr. Carnegie usually makes the grant. The refusals have, I am inclined to think, been more frequent from the towns than from Mr. Carnegie, the offer usually having been made in response to the request of some private individual or from a body of library trustees. Mr. Carnegie has very rarely taken the initiative in these matters.

The majority of the communities in the United States which have shared Mr. Carnegie's bounty are in the newly settled parts of the country, in places which have been harassed by demands for the more pressing public improvements, such as good roads, schools, churches, courthouses, sewerage, lighting and water-supply systems, and Mr. Carnegie has simply put them that much forward by giving them the advantage of a library home. He thus directs attention to their library needs, but does not supply them. He supplies merely convenient accessories for the administration of a library, not the library itself,—the shell and not the kernel. The books and the library spirit must come from the people themselves. This, as already pointed out, has been his policy from the first. Whether the library is to bear fruit depends upon the community.

It is conceivable that a community may, through a mistaken pride, rush into this matter before season, that it may seek the offer of a Carnegie grant before it is prepared to properly take care of a library. But Mr. Carnegie has foreseen the danger of an

ambitious community overreaching its legitimate ends and his secretary and financial agent have required full statements as to the population and income of a community before entertaining its proposition. In not a few cases Mr. Carnegie has not granted the full amount asked for because it was felt that in accepting the larger sum the community would be binding itself to do more than it should undertake.

Mr. Carnegie has never thrust his gift upon a community, nor has he ever willingly stood in the way of anyone else giving a library to a community. I recall one instance where, in response to a request for aid, he offered to furnish money for a library building but withdrew his offer when he heard that a former citizen desired to present a library to his native town. In notifying the prospective donor of his action, Mr. Carnegie congratulated him upon the opportunity of which he had availed himself.

There is a popular misconception to the effect that all these libraries which Mr. Carnegie has scattered over the land bear his name, that he has erected them simply as so many monuments to himself. The direct opposite is true. He makes no stipulation as to the name the library shall bear. The great majority of them are known simply as the Public Library of the town which supports them. Most of the gifts have been to libraries already in existence at the time of the offer, corporate institutions, the names of which no one would think of changing simply because they had been given a new home. This is as it should be. As one ardent library worker in Montana put it, "You would not give a child the name of a man who gives him a new suit of clothes; no matter how good a suit it might be, he would still bear his father's name." Naturally there is usually some tablet or inscription on the building stating that it was erected through the generosity of Mr. Carnegie. Common courtesy would require some such acknowledgment of so great a gift. Certain library boards have acknowledged their indebtedness by inserting the words "Carnegie Building" as a qualifying phrase under the name of their library. On the other hand, when any particular library has been called into being through the agency of Mr. Carnegie's princely liberality and the recipients of his bounty have wished to do him honor they have named the library after him. But this has followed and not preceded the gift.

In an old book of Scotch ballads, there is a poem called "The Garland" which is almost prophetically applicable to the patron saint of libraries. It begins:

"Sir Carnegie's gane owre the sea,
And's plowing thro' the main,
And now must make a lang voyage
The red gold for to gain."

It is the story of a well-born Scottish lad who goes abroad to make his fortune, and who succeeds beyond his utmost hopes. He marries his lady-love and his wealth and generosity make him in his old age a hero among the people. How well it pictures the life of our own Andrew Carnegie, I leave you to judge from two stanzas, which run as follows:

"Sir Carnegie has gained the gold
He gaed so far to seek,
It hasna made him hard o' heart
He still is kind and meek.

"And muckle gold the gude man has
But more he gie's awa'
To this, and that, to right and left,
He gie's his gold to a'."

Our Modern Business Architecture

In the last twenty years our large cities have been rebuilt. The steel skeleton and improvements in elevator construction have made possible buildings of a size and height previously unknown; and the centralization of business has generated profits that have developed a magnificence that was before undreamt of.

These buildings are cramped and are built high because the "enterprise back of them has endeavored to get all the rent possible out of the ground space. They lack the margin and space necessary to a good effect; and the ostentation of the commercial spirit has led to gaudy and meretricious ornamentation. Such are the faults of this architecture.

Its merits are power, magnificence, and the perfect adaptation of means to an end. Look about any one of the enormous buildings in our large cities and note the splendor, elegance, and luxury. Their demerits sink into insignificance beside their strength and regal power. The pyramids of Egypt are strong, but they are senseless. Our big office buildings are admirably adapted to a myriad shifting needs.

Another class of business, generally situated where land is not so valuable, is the railroad station. They are not cramped and the architecture is marked by spaciousness and elegance. In the station at St. Louis, Boston, or Pittsburg a man may wait for his local train in a chamber that will vie in beauty and stateliness with Windsor or Potsdam.

The majority of the great office and railroad buildings have been erected within the last decade. They are the flowers of our time, the expression of our spirit. While it may be true that this age has reached its zenith and that the spirit of commercialism will enter upon its decline before many years have passed, these buildings will stand; and it is certainly true that future ages will look upon our present architecture as highly characteristic of this age of business.

—American Civic Association Press Sheet.

A System of Public Playgrounds

By Joseph Lee

THE Public Recreation Department of the American Civic Association is informing itself of the best playground work that is being done in the country, and will be glad to answer questions on the subject and to refer inquirers to persons, so far as it is able to discover them, who are doing the actual work and who know most about it.

Secondly: It is having a leaflet on "The Country Boy" written by George E. Johnson, Superintendent of Schools at Tewksbury, Massachusetts, who, as Superintendent of Schools at Andover, carried on one of the most successful country vacation schools that there has been, and who has made a special study of play from the educational point of view. This will be followed by a leaflet on the playground needs of a community by the vice president.

I believe that the best service the department can render is through suggesting a definite standard of public playground provision. By so doing it will contribute to definiteness in the discussion of the question and to the securing of practical results. The following is a brief summary of such a standard. Criticism of it is hoped for, and should be addressed to Miss Margaret Curtis, Secretary, 101 Tremont Street, Boston.

Chapter 412 of the Acts of Massachusetts of 1898 provided for the expenditure by the Park Commissioners of Boston of half a million dollars "for the creation of a system of playgrounds." It has been under this act, drawn by Mayor Quincy, that most of Boston's playgrounds have been provided, and the result is that Boston has not merely a number, but a system, of playgrounds, or rather the outline of such.

• What constitutes a system of playgrounds? What are the requirements?

I. Every child needs to play. Play on the part of children is not the result of caprice or whim nor merely of exuberant spirits. It is not merely, as in the case of adults, a means of relaxation or diversion or only of compensatory and recreational value. Children play in obedience to the same law that makes them

eat or breathe. It is, indeed, because of the need of play that there are any such things as children at all. As Herr Gross of the land of songs and toys, has shown us, Nature sends men and the higher animals into the world so helpless and unfinished not merely that time may be put into the finishing of them, but in order that they may be finished according to a certain method. And the method she has chosen is the method of growth by activity. The child is built not merely for action but by action. Nature prescribes the activity and builds the child around it. The physiologists say "the function makes the organ." It is equally true that the function makes the creature as a whole. And the form in which the function of the whole being is prescribed during infancy, during the time in which the man is being built, is in the play impulses. As Herr Gross has put it: "Children do not play because they are young, they are young in order that they may play."

And if you will spend half an hour watching a child at play, and will observe his utter seriousness and absorption—from the small boy building blocks to the collegian on the foot-ball team—you will see that what is being exercised and developed is not merely his body but his mind. Play calls into its intensest and most absorbed activity the most serious thing there is in him. It is Nature's school not merely for the muscles but for the whole boy—the method by which not only the body but the soul is formed.

Thus play represents, in education, nature's great prescribed course. It is the form in which the law of growth declares itself in the child. If we desire our children to grow up we will make our own statutes to correspond.

It follows that:

II. Every residence neighborhood should have accessible playgrounds suited to every age of childhood.

These need not always be public. In the country, and in a lesser degree as we approach city conditions, there is room for the smaller child to play, and sometimes there are ball fields and tennis grounds for the older children on private land. Sometimes, however, such play space is *too* private—is not a meeting place and therefore not a playground, but only an outdoor nursery. It is a special need of the country child that his play should be social.

Besides private land another resource is the street. In some cities streets are set aside by special ordinance for coasting. Asphalt paved streets in the tenement house districts are used for dancing, marbles, hop scotch, skip rope and other games, including in Boston base ball; and the streets, sidewalks and steps will always be a valuable resource. The street does not in my opinion do the positive harm that it is supposed to do. Children learn to swear in the street, but it is by no means their only opportunity for acquiring that linguistic accomplishment. The street, however, lacks two essentials of the playground. It is dangerous, and it is too subject to distraction and interruption to result in the consecutive, purposeful play that has the greatest value.

III. The effective radius for the different classes of playgrounds is as follows:

1. For children in arms— $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.
2. For children under six who can walk— $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, not crossing an electric car or railroad track.
3. For children six to twelve— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
4. For children twelve to seventeen who cannot afford car fares— $\frac{3}{4}$ mile.
5. Ball fields for the bigger boys and men—a mile of walking and a five cent fare.

For all kinds the nearer the better. *Quaere*: how much will boys be kept away by a social barrier between districts?

IV. The different kinds of playgrounds ought to be combined as far as possible (as under the admirable plans of the South Park Commissioners of Chicago shown and described in their report for 1904).

V. Every school should have an outdoor playground of at least thirty square feet for each child under fourteen, and a larger space for each child over fourteen.

The reason that the schoolhouse playground can be so small is that children at recess do not play as they do at other times. Nature's requirement for the child that has been confined several hours in school is like the straightening up of a young tree that has been bent. It is not so much an act of growth as a regaining of equilibrium. What children instinctively do at recess is not to play games or to do anything requiring attention or material effort, but simply to "let off steam," that is to say, run round, thump each

other, and squeal. This pleasing and Heaven-ordained occupation does not utterly require more than the space mentioned. Children over fourteen seem to lose this instinct, and for them room for games must be provided.

VI. The whole system of playgrounds ought to be under the public school authorities, because the playground is an educational institution, and because the service required of the master of a school ought to be not teaching subjects but forming character. What we ought to ask of him is not "What have you taught my boy?" but "What sort of a boy have you made of him?" In order that we may fairly make this requirement of the school master we must give him the whole boy to deal with. It is a question not of acquirements but of reaching the soul, and the playground is the most important single avenue for that purpose. The true educational unit is the school as a social and neighborhood center, including the school garden and playground.

VII. The kinds of playgrounds that every neighborhood should have are as follows:

1. For babies with their mothers. Babies cannot live without air. They do not get enough of the real article at home and must therefore be out of doors a part of every day. There must accordingly be places where mothers can take them for air and play. These places should have the following things:

Sufficient benches on which men are never allowed to be. "No rest for the Weary," or words to that effect, should be posted on these.

Sand or paths in which digging is practicable and is allowed.

Shade in summer.

Sun, and shelter from the northwest, in winter. (Special shelters of young spruce trees are put on the northwest of benches in the Boston Public Garden every winter.)

A kindergarten.

Other things to be had if possible:

Trees and grass (with permission to roll on the latter), flowers, and some outlook, preferably over water.

A wading pool.

Swings—six feet high will do.

Blocks the size and shape of a brick,—too big to be easily

put in one's pocket for kindling—better anyway than smaller ones, when you are building on uneven ground, because less wobbly.

2. For children under six. Playgrounds for children from three to six ought also to provide for mothers and babies, and therefore must include all that Class 1 requires. They should also have more playthings. Almost anything is good. The children can bring sticks and spoons to dig with and box covers to mould the sand with. There should be boards (formed of the sand-box covers or otherwise) to make pies on. They like carts and flags, and colored sticks to put in the sand, and reins to drive horse, and bean bags and all sorts of pasting and clay-work and building, and kindergarten songs, and "ring-around-a-rosy" and all kinds of dramatic non-competitive games. They like to run or roll or slide down a bank or a slanting board by the hour together. I know a very good and popular coast with a total descent of about two feet, eight inches, and a length of thirty feet.

3. Children six to twelve. The same as the last, except that competitive games, stunts, and climbing come in. Additional good things to have are those in which there is the element of falling, that is to say:

Swings $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 feet high.

Parallel poles to slide down, reached by a ladder.

Trapes with steps so that they can jump and swing—hung from a bar 12 to 16 feet high.

Tilts about two feet high. (These can also swivel and revolve with pleasing effects. A plain sawhorse with raised ends and a plank across it does very well.)

Giant-stride.

Ring-toss.

I have found that ladders so arranged that the children can play tag on them are extremely popular, but I have not tried them on a public ground and do not know how safe they would be.

All apparatus must have soft ground under it. Tan-bark gets hard very quickly. I believe, contrary to the usual opinion, that sand not less than a foot deep is the best, because it does not require to be loosened, which loosening implies a rarely-obtainable conscience in the care-taker.

In the above description I have separated three ages which

ought, however, where possible to be kept together. They usually are kept together in practice, the single playground for all children up to the age of twelve being generally known as a sand garden. I have given the above separate descriptions because in some cases—as for instance where there is a park that can be used by mothers and little children but not by those over six—separation is desirable.

The sand garden should generally be located in the playground of the public school; first, because the school ground is necessarily in a place that the children can get to; second, because the school building affords shade, shelter, storage for playthings, sanitary arrangements, water, and an indoor play room, all of which are desirable, and some of which must otherwise be separately supplied. A playground of thirty square feet for every child that attends the school will be big enough for the sand garden, because the children will not all be there every afternoon. The apparatus I have described can mostly be looped up or otherwise put out of the way for recess.

4. For boys from twelve to seventeen. (What ought to be done for the girls over twelve I do not profess to know, nor have I ever seen a good playground carried on for them except spasmodically. I think they might play lively games much more than they do, including base ball, and that provision for the purpose ought to be made upon neighborhood playgrounds—like the new one in the small parks in Chicago—and in connection with sand gardens.) For boys from twelve to seventeen the sand garden is entirely unsuited, and they ought not to be allowed there. On the other hand, boys under twelve will use at certain times and seasons the playground I am about to describe. I believe, therefore, that the half-mile radius really applies to it.

The two great differences are that competitive games become fiercer and the stunts more dangerous, and above all, that team play comes in. This means practically that there must be room for base ball and foot ball.

It is a national misfortune that our great game is a country, one might almost say a prairie, game, while we are becoming a nation of city dwellers. Meantime, so long as base ball is "the game," nothing else represents real life to the boy. Indoor ball is good to occupy his lighter moments, but it is never quite the real thing.

I think about the smallest area that it pays to take for a ball field is two acres, but it is important to notice that a place that is big enough for one game is generally big enough for three or more, as the smaller boys can very well play games round the corners, and several games can overlap without serious harm. In the case of foot ball I am convinced by experience that boys can get all the benefits of the game in a very small space. There must be big fields where they can play their matches, but one such field on each playground is enough. The practice can be done in a very small space. I have known a crack team developed in a basement about 50 by 30 feet with six brick pillars using up part of the space; and boys as old as fifteen will play very satisfactory scrub and practice games, as I know from experience, on a ground twenty-five yards long by thirty yards wide. The goals should be made somewhat less than regulation size, and the rules about the kick-off and perhaps also about goals from the field need to be modified. In my opinion a smaller field would make a better game even between colleges. There is too little scoring on fields of the present official size (110 yards by 50). A score by one side or the other ought to be imminent all the time, and that is not the case when both goals may be fifty yards off.

Apparatus for boys of this age includes what I have described under (3) above, with the addition of a horizontal bar, flying rings and something to vault over. Ring-toss now develops into quoits.

There must be a man to teach stunts, settle claims to the diamonds, keep order, and be a leader generally.

5. Ball fields for the big boys and men should be located in the parks if possible, and require only a care-taker and somebody to arrange and enforce a system for the use of the diamonds and gridirons.

6. Besides playgrounds for boys and playgrounds for girls there ought to be playgrounds for the older boys and girls. Tennis and golf are especially good for this purpose. Tennis grounds ought to be in every town and neighborhood a part of the social center.

VIII. Play is like eating: it has got to be done every day, not merely every year. Therefore there must be skating and coasting and gymnasiums—that is to say enclosed playgrounds—in winter, and bathing in summer. Moreover in summer there

comes to every child of Adam a great wandering impulse, the need of a change of scene; and here is the opportunity for excursions to the beach and outings of every sort.

Whether I have in the above brief summary stated the essentials of a playground for children of different ages or not, it is certain—to return to my original proposition—that children of all ages require a playground of some sort. Take a map of your city or town and draw a circle of the radius I have stated to be the right one, or of any radius which you think yourself is the right one, round existing playgrounds of the various needed kinds, and see whether all the residence districts not supplied with sufficient private playgrounds are covered for children of each age. If not, there are some children in your city or town who have not a chance to play and therefore have not a good chance to grow up.

Social Settlements and Their Work Among Children

By Graham Romeyn Taylor

Of the Chicago Commons.

THE type of work which is being carried on by the social settlements with the child life of their neighborhoods is bound to play an increasingly important part in all the movements for a higher and better civic life. While the general truth of this assertion may have been recognized from the beginning of the settlement movement, it is only since some of the settlements have rounded out a period of years that its great significance has been seen from the vantage ground of actual achievement, instead of from the more or less hazy and visionary standpoint of enthusiastic prophecy. The settlement movement had the good fortune not to be started with a flourish of trumpets and extravagant predictions concerning what it would accomplish. Among the handful of earnest and unassuming people who simply went to work to *do* the thing and *be* something to the neighborhoods they selected to live in, few imagined what would grow out of their example.

But today, in observing the results accomplished by some of the settlements which have been established for a decade or more, it is possible to form a conception of the larger meaning their work has for the life of the community. We can now observe the result in manhood and womanhood, in the neighborhood life, in the affairs of the community, of their steady influence exerted on a generation, from childhood to maturity.

When boys' clubs were started by a certain Chicago settlement a few years ago, no one realized that from the membership of these clubs would be drawn the nucleus of men who today tip the political scales of a whole ward in favor of decent and even creditable municipal government, for aldermen who stand high among the defenders of the people from the insidious encroachment of corruption and private greed, who are looked up to as leaders among the progressive men directing their attention to solving the problems of administration involved in the movement toward the

extension of municipal functions. Yet such is the case in more than one district of Chicago, and I have no doubt in other cities.

Indeed, the so-called "lower" or "river" wards, where settlements have been at work for a length of years, are now in the habit of playing tutor to the "respectable" or "silk-stockings" districts in the matter of public spirit, intelligent knowledge of public issues, and independent voting. And to quite overwhelm the abodes of culture and aristocracy with humiliation, I need but quote Judge Carter, of Chicago's Board of Election Commissioners, to the effect that the voters of the 17th, one of the river wards of that city, have a better knowledge of the election laws, enforce them more strictly, and show greater intelligence in keeping their ballots clear from errors of marking, than do the voters of almost any other ward in the city, despite the fact that the voters of the 17th are exceptionally free in scratching their ballots. And he attributed this principally to the influence of the 17th Ward Community Club, an organization started twelve years ago by one of Chicago's settlements, and into which former members of the settlement boys' clubs are coming with ever increasing numbers and influence.

In considering the actual work of the settlement among children, I want therefore, to put the emphasis upon the great hope for the future there is involved in it—a hope which, as we have seen from the instance just cited, is already beginning to be realized, as the boys who were once the "men of tomorrow" are now becoming the citizens of today. It is only by looking at the work in the large and with a time perspective that transcends a single hour, or week, or year, that we can begin to appreciate the true extent of its significance.

Yet among large numbers of people who have only a casual knowledge of what the settlements are doing, or only an occasional opportunity to observe their work, there is a prevalent and not unnatural failure to see its broader aspects. And even among settlement workers themselves, intense absorption in some detailed line of work has not infrequently fastened the attention so exclusively within a restricted sphere, as to shut out the larger vision of what the total effort means to the whole round of life all about it. To think of a boys' club merely as an agency for keeping its members off the street one evening a week; of a

settlement playground as merely to afford happy afternoons to a crowd of children; of a manual training or cooking class merely as a place for instruction in the use of tools or the preparation of a few dishes, is to have a meager conception of what the settlement means to do.

Great is the service of the settlements and the other agencies that are carrying on work of a similar type, in ameliorating even to a limited degree the hard and pitiful conditions that shut in and crush down the forlorn child life of our city centers. Of no inconsiderable worth is the intrinsic value of a boys' or girls' club, a manual training class, gymnasium work, a camp and summer outings, musical or other instruction, and all the other activities of the settlement routine.

But far greater and more inspiring is the vital relation which these things may be made to have to the cause of civic improvement, through developing a manhood and womanhood that shall make of its own neighborhood a better place to live in, that shall bear its part—and a vigorous, effective part—in the regeneration of municipal politics, that shall take an aggressive interest in the administrative affairs of its city, in putting the public schools to larger use as neighborhood social centers, that shall, in a word, constitute a citizenship devoted to working out successfully the problems of our democracy.

If good citizenship, using the term in its broadest application to every phase of civic improvement, is the ultimate aim of the activities the settlement carries on among children, scarcely less emphasis should be placed on the relation of the same activities to the great problem of assimilating the overwhelming foreign immigration that floods into the industrial sections of our large cities. For it is in these very localities that most of the settlements are situated. And, more than anything else the settlements do, it is the work among children that really grapples with this tremendous question. For assimilation into our social and political structure is not so much a question of what can be done with the first generation, the immediate arrivals. Their habit of thought and life has to a large extent been fixed by traditional and unchanging custom. The real and effective solution of the problem deals with the second generation, with the children brought over by immigrants or those who are born after arrival.

Of course, much is done for the adult immigrant during the first years of his life in the new country. The work carried on by the societies for helping newly arrived immigrants is sorely needed and should be multiplied many times over, and as has been very well shown by Miss Mary MacDowell of the University of Chicago Settlement, and Mr. Ethelbert Stewart of the United States Bureau of Labor in an investigation made at President Roosevelt's request, after the latter had had his interest aroused through reading Miss MacDowell's articles, the trade union is one of the most potent agencies now at work for the amalgamation of immigrants into our life, even in respect to such matters as encouraging them to learn English. The reason for this is, of course, that the immigrant becomes a factor in the industrial sphere immediately upon his arrival, and therefore sought for union organization. He is naturally attracted by the purposes of the union, since they have to do with his bread and butter exigencies. Once enlisted in the organization, his interest in its management encourages him to study our language and otherwise improve himself, while the very activity in the organization is in itself of great educative value.

Efficacious as is the work of these societies, and the demonstrated influence of trade unions upon the first generation of immigrants, little can be expected of these masses of foreigners in the way of aggressive and positive participation in the duties and privileges of citizenship. To really assimilate the incoming nationalities, and also to absorb their good qualities for America's advantage, the work must be done with children. Nothing could illustrate this point better than the experience of many settlements, whose neighborhoods are filling up with Italians. The clannishness of the adults, who frequently live in this country years without learning to speak English, would be most discouraging, were it not for the fact that they are perfectly willing their children should attend kindergarten, public school, and settlement clubs and classes, in all of which activities the Italian children are quick to learn American ways.

The settlements in their work with children seek to coöperate with all the other forces for social uplift, in helping to solve the problem of making valuable citizens out of our great immigrant population. How do they adapt methods to this end?

First of all, they recognize the fact that the achievement of real progress is a matter of time and growth. A succession of interests appealing to all ages, from the kindergarten through to men's and women's clubs, is provided so that the influence of personal contact and association with the settlement residents shall not be a matter of a few weeks, but of years' duration. The settlement stands preëminently for *continuity* of influence upon the whole round of life of the individual and neighborhood. The public school, by all odds America's most important and formative agency, of which everyone should be proud, is doing wonderful service in the districts where the intensity of economic pressure bears down hardest. Yet such is the fatefulness of our modern industrialism, that the child who reaches even the eighth grade, before being compelled to earn its livelihood, is an exception. The home of three rooms in a dingy tenement, with its meager attractions for the leisure hour or evening, makes but a feeble claim to be much more than a place in which to eat and sleep. And the other conditions which affect life in such a neighborhood have even less extensive influence. The best of them have such brevity or intermittency that they can do little to give inspiration to the whole of life; the worst of them lead even those who are not so inclined, into sordidness and viciousness.

In line with the ultimate aims that have been attributed to the settlement's work with children, are the activities of the kindergarten. In this respect the settlement movement has made a contribution to the cause of social education in this country that has been far too little known or appreciated. For it was a settlement kindergarten that first put the emphasis in this country upon the home and household activities. And it was a settlement kindergartner, fresh from receiving the inspiration of these ideals at the Pestalozzi-Froebel House in Berlin, who thus led the progressive movement in kindergarten work. The settlements generally were the first to perceive the significance of her methods, and today many of the settlement kindergartens are under the lead of directors who have received their training from Mrs. Bertha Hofer-Hegner, or have been influenced by her ideals and methods. The children, by actual participation in the household activities carried on in the kindergarten, become imbued early with the sense of helpfulness. They find pleasure in doing things for them-

selves rather than having things done for them. They learn what things cost in terms of service, and they learn the joy of it. Nothing pleases them more than to wash and iron their luncheon napkins, or to help along in the process of making jelly from the apples for their Thanksgiving party. They find that the only way to be happy is for each to do his or her part. This same idea is extended beyond the household sphere, so that it is made plain how every toiler in the work-a-day world is doing something for each one of us. They play at the different trades, and then excursions are made to the blacksmith, the cobbler, the carpenter, and to the market.

When the children become a little older their capacity for organized effort is still further developed by the boys' and girls' clubs. And here again the interests can be so directed as to bear a relation to usefulness in future citizenship. The boys' or girls' club that enthusiastically cleans up the neighboring street or alley will some day furnish the leading members for an effective ward improvement association.

The "gang" principle is recognized and accepted as the foundation of boys' club work. It may be turned into a power for good just as easily as it frequently becomes a power for evil. The political ring of a boss-ridden ward has often been nothing but the out-cropping of a boys' gang, that has evolved through various stages of organization. This result has been observed time after time by settlement residents. Consider, then, what it means for a neighborhood, a ward and a city, if the gang is given a better direction at the outset, and graduates, as it were, from one stage to another of a settlement's work with boys, eventually become enlisted effectively on the right side of the fight for better municipal politics.

In the same way the community value can be put upon such work as that in domestic science. It means something, in more attractive homes, better food and nourishment—which has not a little to do with the problem of intemperance—and in many another way, if the girls who are now growing up get interested in and learn how best to conduct the general business of the house-keeper.

It is not possible in a limited time to go through the entire list of settlement activities with children and discuss their large social significance.

Especially worthy of comment, however, is the coöperation between the settlement and other agencies which can be brought to bear effectively on the child's life and interests. Of such a nature is the work that many settlements have done in inspiring children to proper reading and in directing them to the greatest utilization of library facilities. Reading and story circles in connection with branches of the public libraries are most effective. That such work meets with enthusiastic response may readily be seen in the experience of nearly every settlement. The Hawthorn Library League of Reading Circles, which center at many of the Boston settlements, have a total membership of more than 2,000 children, all of whom take pleasure in swearing allegiance to the principles, printed on the League book mark, the substance of which is that books are our friends, and should be treated as such. Honor belongs to the Cleveland library and its progressive officials, who originated the library league idea in their work in that city. It is a plan in the furtherance of which there should be much coöperation between settlements and those in charge of public libraries.

Another interesting line of work, to which a few settlement residents have given attention, is that of assisting backward children so that they may keep up with their classes in the public schools. This is of course, done with the advice and helpfulness of the grade teachers, many of whom feel keenly the need of more personal work than they are able to do in special cases of children whose only fault frequently is some physical defect for which they are not responsible.

Settlements are supplementing most effectively the Juvenile Courts in dealing with the problems of delinquent and dependent children. In many instances the probation officers are settlement residents, and they are unanimous in declaring such close relations to be of great value. The settlement, better than any other institution, offers an opportunity for the paroled child to report. When the boy enters the settlement door, he is not "spotted" as a "Court boy," as would be the case were he reporting at a private home. He joins a club, the gymnasium or a manual training class. His "reporting" becomes voluntary instead of obligatory. His environment is changed, and so his life. Few things are better character formers for these delinquent boys, and girls too, than manual training. The inherent value of trueness and good work

will appeal far more strongly to a boy, if it concerns something in which he is directly interested. The sled that Mike is making will either be a durable, well put together, and accurate piece of work, the admiration of his gang, or else it will be a ramshackle affair, soon to break down, and of which he will be ashamed. To throw an early formatory influence about the juvenile offender is a thousand times better than waiting to reform him later, or perhaps to perform some day the grawsome task of hanging him.

Another way in which the settlements coöperate with civic institutions is to be seen in the visits that settlement residents make with groups of children from their neighborhoods to the parks, museums and other public places. Few more interesting events took place during the past year than the several expeditions, which children from Chicago settlement neighborhoods made to the recently established Municipal Museum in that city. The exhibits of models showing modern park systems, maps illustrating the source of water supply, implements used in various cities for street cleaning, specimens of street paving material, the models of different city blocks in New York, showing tenement house conditions, the photographs of housing conditions abroad, especially in the village of Essen, Germany, where the Krupp works are located—these and many other things proved almost a fascination to the children and young people, who listened attentively also to the explanations by those who were in charge of the Museum. Such instruction is a permanent asset for the cause of civic improvement. It cannot fail to have effect on the point of view with which the children and young people will look upon future movements for the betterment of their own neighborhood and the entire city.

There is much significance for the great democratic movement of our day in leading the children to an appreciation of their *right* to the use of the parks, the recreation centers, and all the other municipally owned provisions for popular enjoyment and welfare. In the very existence of these institutions, however, there is involved a privilege and a civic duty for every citizen in seeing to it that the public property and service shall be put to the widest and most beneficial use. Especially is this true of new municipal enterprises.

Chicago's South Park Commissioners have recently built for

the use of the people a superb series of neighborhood club houses, scattered throughout the south division of the city, in districts inhabited principally by wage earners and in places that are rather inaccessible to the larger parks. Each one of the ten neighborhood centers opened within the past year, was put up and equipped at no sparing of expense, although every dollar was made to count. No less than \$90,000 was invested, exclusive of land cost, in each plan. Four more are in process of construction. In addition to the club house, a playground and athletic field is in every instance provided, with outdoor gymnasium apparatus, wading pool and sand piles for children, and a large swimming pool with bath house facilities and bathing suits, no charge being asked whatsoever. Each club house contains separate gymnasiums with instructors for men and women, assembly hall for the free use of any meetings that are not of a political or religious nature, reading room, restaurant with simple articles of food at little cost, and small club rooms for the free use of any clubs or societies that may apply. The past summer has justified the fondest hopes of those who planned these recreation and social centers, for they have swarmed with people day in and day out.

What, however, of the use to be made of the club rooms and assembly hall during the winter months? Unquestionably here is the wide open door of opportunity for civic service of the highest type. Here is the chance for the public spirited citizen to put social settlement methods into practice in the same spirit which actuates those who choose for their own and others' sake to take up residence in social settlements. In these real palaces of the whole people, put up with their money and owned by them, let democracy put true culture at the service of those who have not had the privilege of obtaining it for themselves. The settlements have to a degree pointed the way in starting a chain of activities that carry the child of the immigrant straight through to a manhood and womanhood of usefulness to the community. Why should not the same type of work be carried on in these municipally provided centers, perhaps by persons locating their homes near them to do so. Mr. John Morley in his great biography of Gladstone alludes time and again to Mr. Gladstone's "passion for working the institutions of his country." The great movement for extending municipal functions in this country so as to provide

public recreation and neighborhood social centers, affords both the opportunity and the privilege for every citizen, at least in our largest and most progressive cities, to share the enthusiasm of England's great statesman by putting devoted service into working these newer institutions of our own country.

The kind of work that the settlements, in coöperation with other agencies for social uplift, are carrying on among the children of the immigrants who stream into our great cities, should not only continue, but should find wider and wider application, in settlement houses and in the social centers the people are building for themselves. The interests of the future commonwealth demand this work with the children of today to insure the citizenship of tomorrow, and the worth of the composite type of American manhood that is to be. Out of a community of diverse nationalities we must preserve the good qualities of all, *grow* the new citizenship, and evolve the *new* American stock.

"Moral and civic instruction should permeate the entire school life of the child. An effective part of this instruction will spring incidentally from the rich subject content of the course.

"In the daily opening exercises, the words of good citizens, the holding up of great examples and incentives, the patriotic songs and recitations are all a part of the civic instruction.

"In the early study of nature, geography and biography, civic ideas spring from the deep ground.

"In the contact with the best literature suited to the young pupil, the heart-throb of civic emotions and of the best inner life of the people is felt.

"In the study of pictures and historic architecture, ideas of civic beauty and order are in-breathed. In the study of science and invention, of geometry and arithmetic, an exact and civic conscience may be aroused; of electricity leads to the lighting and transit powers of the city, mathematics to the finance and comptrollership.

"The local history is the beginning of instructed citizenship. The country's history is the story of state and national association and government. The historic biography has for its keynote civic virtue. The English history contains all this, in another setting, and enables the pupil by comparison to comprehend development, and give a critical standard. It should do away with prejudice; and may stir the first sense of world-citizenship.

"All this, and how much there is, is involved in the incidental teaching of civics."—*From Report of Committees Appointed by National Municipal League to Consider "Civics in the Schools."*

Ideas for Civic Education from the Juvenile City League

By William Chauncy Langdon

THE Juvenile City League of New York was an experiment to work out, through actual test of the methods proposed, a practicable scheme for civic education. It was conducted by private money, mostly given by Miss Catherine S. Leverich, Chairman of the Commission of Streets, Woman's Municipal League of New York. The essential point was to train boys toward good citizenship by getting them to *do* things such as will help in the good administration of the city government.

The first summer of the Juvenile City League of New York, that of 1903, was a period of great success,—putting into operation our new idea, discovering vitally suggestive conditions to use in building up our organization and “doing the thing.” We enrolled 1,434 boys in 42 blocks of one of the worst tenement districts in Manhattan, Plunkitt’s district, commonly called Hell’s Kitchen. The boys did enough toward keeping the streets clean for the District Superintendent of Street Cleaning to notice the difference in their condition. They kept the Health Department so promptly informed of dead cats and dogs in the gutters that of the vast army of the dead, no animal lay there more than 3 or 4 hours instead of from 30 to 48 or more.

The first winter of the League (1903-4) was a time of decided failure. We tried to continue the methods of the summer. We tried to appropriate the out-of-school time of the boys without adequate buildings and without an intense and elaborately organized schedule. We tried to work with the boys by appeal instead of by program. Result—we lost our grip like a flash. True we took our lesson to heart, got up a gymnasium, abandoned our successful summer methods, worked out new ideas on opposite principles, and began to mend and gradually to climb up again. But the great benefit of the winter’s work came from out of the bitter experience of failure. Winter work must be centered in the schools.

Summer and winter work are quite different. Winter is the child’s school time and all his larger activities and interests should

be centered around his school-life, ordered, intensified, made an occupation. Away from school he is wild and unclaimable. Summer, on the other hand, is his vacation time and all that is done for him and that is expected to be done by him must partake of that free, independent, voluntary, spontaneous spirit. Organization and liberty are the genii that alternately dominate the child life.

The summer of 1904, also successful, when we returned largely to the methods of the previous year, was a period of expansion and diversification. We had three, for a moment four districts, all different in local, racial, social, and industrial character and in our method of work. Our original district, which we had reduced one-half to twenty blocks, nevertheless climbed up in membership to over 1,500 boys. This is in a very crowded river section on the west shore of Manhattan. Another district was in Brooklyn, more sparsely populated, more tumbledown in character; the work here centered in a settlement. A third was in the neighborhood of St. George's Church where Dr. Rainsford is rector, and where the work was conducted as one of the interests of the church very successfully. The fourth, to which I referred, was in the district on which the *Slocum* disaster fell so heavily. The work had to be deferred in favor of more important, terrible needs, until it was too late to begin that summer. An account of this summer work will be found in *Charities* for September 10, 1904, 105 E 22nd St., New York City.

That winter (1904-5) we turned to the working out of a method for incorporating the work into the public school system. We concentrated our attention upon one school of grammar grade in our original district, allied the work closely with Dr. Gulick's P. S. A. L. and succeeded in carrying out our ideas.

Those who would like to know in more detail this part of our work will find the work in full in the April number of *Work for Boys*, in an address given before the Religious Education Association in Boston, in February, 1905.

There are four points in this work of juvenile civic education that I want to emphasize here. One is a financial consideration; three inhere in the nature of boys as boys:

1. The work should be carried on by the city, organized under the school board. Private money, private instructions cannot do the work on sufficiently large and effective a scale materially

to affect the citizenship of a municipality, except at an expense that would render it impossible. The schools on the other hand can carry on the work at a comparatively slight cost. They have the workers, they have the buildings, the gymnasiums and the playgrounds wherewith to reach the boys and the work is best done in unison with the regular school work.

2. This civic work should always be allied with the athletics. Not only do athletics bring the boys within receptive range of the civic influence, but athletics are themselves directly civic in their tendency. Citizenship is the adult, highly developed, public-spirited form of the team spirit that makes football a great game and makes an eight oared race the most exquisitely beautiful contest of the college years of a man's life. There is much true suggestion in that story in *McClure's* about the football player who taught his Filipino recruits a little football and used the V to such good effect on the battle-field when military discipline failed to produce a charge. Our baseball league in the summer of 1904 between different blocks—a series of sixty-four games—began with a taking turns at disputing the decisions of the umpire; the close of the game was the schedule time for a free fight. Before the summer was half through, the umpire had become in fact the mighty undisputed despot he is in theory (even when we broke in a new worker to umpiring) and even at the close of the series when the Cliftons of Forty-ninth Street had won the championship there was no trouble. The only sign of the old custom was that the victors immediately gathered up their things, and betook themselves home, realizing that it was up to them to preserve peace by removing in their own persons the *casus belli*. The direct civic achievement effected by the workers in charge of that baseball league, I believe was tremendous. Respect for law and order was greatly advanced among boys who number many thieves and even some burglars. It was their affair, this good order; they made this peace at the end of the game. It was their product and property, and "it was all right."

3. Give the boys *real* work to do. Let them have a direct share, doing such things as boys can do in the work of the grown-up adult city. They can help to prevent the streets from getting dirty; they can help by reporting dead animals in the street; they can help in the crusade against tuberculosis; they can help

get out the registration—some of mine 150, to give a few instances from real experiences. It is all right for the children to play at being citizens, but we must remember that there is a great deal that the children can *do* in the genuine daily life of the city itself. One thing that goes to the bottom of the heart of every child, as of every grown-up, is to be taken seriously. It must not be a pretense at taking them seriously,—condescension—it must be genuine and honest. It is quite feasible and would prove of great direct benefit to the city at once (as well as by the educative effect in another generation) to take the youngsters into civic fellowship, recognize their value and rights as junior citizens who have their appropriate share and duties and who should have credit when they do their duty. After all one of the best ways to learn to do a thing is to go ahead and do it.

In this regard I think Mr. Gill's School City and our Juvenile City League ideas supplement each other remarkably. Each supplies what the other lacks. In the school city the children play at being mayors, councilmen, etc. The School Cities might also use their organization for overseeing and regulating their civic work outside the school walls. As a teacher it seems to me that the great present advantage of the School City is its solution of the problem of discipline. In a word I think we could compare and typify the value of these two schemes for civic work by saying that the School City trains more directly for *self-government*, that the future citizen may be his own master; the Juvenile City League for *good-government*, that the future citizen may know what ought to be done, and how to do it. The best results could be obtained by uniting the two, as I hear they are doing in Norfolk, Va.

4. The territorial character of boys' gangs. Every gang has a distinct area that it feels belongs to them, and in the boy world this claim is more or less acknowledged. It is universal—in congested or in sparsely populated neighborhoods the size of the area and the distinctness of its boundary constitute the only difference. In our crowded tenement districts in New York City almost invariably the unit area is the block—one street between two others. In the Brooklyn district before referred to one gang gathered unto itself all the boys of five blocks. I remember in a country town of Pennsylvania, when I was in my early teens,

the quite distinct boundaries of what was ours, centering of course in our fathers' yards, but including much else, up this street down the lane to the brook, across the grave-yard, through Cessna's alley, etc. The boy is a territorial feudal being. As the feudal European had his maxim, "No land without a lord; no lord without land,"—so the New York boy at least has the same—"No street without its gang; no gang without its street." The great value of this fact to Civic Education is that responsibility can go with the territory.

Ascertain what in the boy-world the limits of a gang are. Interest the boys in the civic conditions of their territory and they will respond readily with a sense of responsibility therefor. I have discussed this more fully than I shall have time to do here in the July number of *Social Service*, published by the American Institute of Social Service, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

The great underlying cause of municipal corruption is, I believe, not lack of honesty among the American men at large, but a failure hitherto to keep pace in general affairs with the rate set by the tremendous specialization in particular affairs that has marked the growth of our country in the past century. The average citizen does not or cannot focus in his own locality the large questions of the day. The fault is territorial in character. A recognition of this territorial character of boys' gangs in civic education, training them at once to be intelligent in municipal affairs and to feel a responsibility for what they regard in the boy-world as their territory, will do much toward raising up in the new generation a body of citizens intelligent in municipal affairs and feeling a responsibility for their public duties. It would solve many of the difficulties in the way of American civic education and enable it to turn out to the suffrage year by year men who will be intelligent practical citizens.

Arts and Crafts in Civic Improvement

By Mrs. M. F. Johnston

President Art Association, Richmond, Indiana.

IT is the special distinction of the American Civic Association that it stands for ideals as well as practical aims, and seeks not only to improve material surroundings, but to inculcate higher ideals of beauty and civic rightness in the minds of all the people of a community. It has for inspiring phrase "a more beautiful America," and believes that the appreciation and preservation of the natural beauty of the earth, and the promotion of public art, are very good kinds of civic improvement work.

There seems no inconsistency in such a civic organization having a department of arts and crafts and endeavoring to foster the growth of this most democratic of art movements. Indeed it is an easy and natural step from the love of beautiful, honestly-wrought objects in the home to a desire for a similar public environment. The artist-craftsman has been quick to see the value of the effort for better municipal housekeeping and is often the first individual in the town to work for the cause.

The caption Arts and Crafts is not a graphic term in any case and does not clearly define the nature of the movement nor the scope of the work of this department. A better name has not as yet been devised and it is retained, partly because it is dear to the lovers of William Morris who organized the first Arts and Crafts Society. There is today a very general feeling among artists and art lovers that there should no longer be made a "distinction between what has been commonly considered fine art and that which has been termed industrial art." It is all *art*, or should be. At the St. Louis Exposition Mr. Ives displayed arts and crafts along with paintings and sculpture.

We have been hearing during the last few days a good deal about the influence of environment on the lives of individuals and the place beauty has in this. I doubt if there is any influence, touching the child unconsciously, which goes so far in creating in the mind lasting ideals. All mothers and teachers ought to be beautiful, or there should be in them that fine something which as Emerson says, affects one like personal beauty. Children ought

to have music and poetry and pictures to help them to loftier ideals and aspirations.

Beauty in art is a means whereby we learn to see and recognize beauty in nature as the artist sees it. And it is the love of beauty in art in some form that inspires the desire in us for more beauty in our own surroundings. It is the artist that can see the painted vision hanging over the landscape, changing with every change of light and shadow. It is he to whom leaf, bird and flower, and trailing vine suggest beautiful designs for the many forms of art expression, vase, rug or chair. It is his special mission to reveal to our duller eyes the beauty he sees and feels. The capacity for the love of beauty is not as is sometimes supposed, the monopoly of artists, or of the cultivated classes. High or low, learned or unlearned may possess it. It is inborn. Every one has some innate love of beauty, though in this we differ greatly by nature. Taste is not inborn. Taste as Ruskin says, is the conscience which distinguishes between what is right and what is wrong in art. To enlighten this conscience by providing the opportunity of seeing works of art for all that vast multitude of people who can never go abroad, can never even visit art galleries in our large cities, is a problem to be solved in civic improvement work before we will have the beautiful America we dream of.

When people learn to love beauty and feel that it is essential to life like truth and goodness, they will then endeavor to provide it in their surroundings. To begin at the beginning and change old ideals to new and better ones is a long way to reform but it is a sure way. Perhaps it is the only way for us. It is the glory of our democratic country that when the majority of people hold ideals in common they can bring about the practical realization of them.

We have, of course, many people in America who appreciate and enjoy art. Many care so much for it for themselves that they make frequent visits to the galleries of Europe to see and study the great pictures. If they would only understand a little better the long years of growth and the conditions making possible the collective results which they so enjoy and come home more alive to the welfare of art in America, it would be more encouraging. How little need we have in our democratic civiliza-

tion of people who are too cultured or too good to render service for the betterment of the community in which they live. Since we live in a democracy, it is fitting that the art which is to be a joy forever should also be a joy for all. For as William Morris says, "We do not want art for the few any more than we want education for the few or freedom for the few." Perhaps the hope of American art, an art "for the people and by the people," is more apt to be found in the art movements of the small towns than in the more exclusive art clubs of the large cities. The hope seems not without promise of fulfilment in many little known places where the art work done is native, natural and expressive of the life of the people. This is illustrated by the successful efforts for artistic expression among the workers of the arts and crafts movement.

Another hope for the future of art in America lies in the rapid growth of the desire for more beauty in life, brought about doubtless by the World's Fairs and the consequent increase of civic beauty, by the teaching of drawing in the public schools, and by the work of arts and crafts associations—especially the art associations of the small communities, where it seems more possible to reach all the people and awaken a common desire for art. Ideals of beauty held in common, a common knowledge of the principles of artistic expression, a common wonder and joy and appreciation for a new production in art—these are all necessary to that art atmosphere so essential to the development of a national art.

One might talk at length by way of illustration of the interesting and successful attempts to revive old village industries. The Arts and Crafts of Deerfield, the Abnakee rugs made by mountain women of New Hampshire. The Berea College "Kivers." The famous Newcomb pottery made of native clay, decorated with designs from native flora—a truly indigenous product—or any number of equally good illustrations. One might note the rapid growth of the movement from the fair at Buffalo where a display of arts and crafts was made so small and so poorly arranged that few people saw it, to the extensive display at St. Louis, where it was a distinctive feature. Everybody saw those beautiful German rooms. Even the old lady from Kansas was impressed; foot sore and weary, she sighed and said, "Well, I always thought the works of

God were wonderful, but the works of man—Humph! Humph!"

Perhaps I might tell you of an art movement that has really been a factor in civic improvement. That is beginning at the beginning and trying to inculcate in the minds of children ideals of beauty.

This movement was begun, too, in the keen consciousness of the need of more beauty in life. Wherever people are thinking about this subject, and are trying to do something at first hand to bring the pleasure of art to the people of their own community, a knowledge of the accomplishment of the Richmond Art Association, its nine years' experience with successes and failures, will be interesting and helpful. It attempts a democratic art movement, which in a large measure is unique. What can be done in Richmond, Indiana, can be done in any town where are found a few earnest people who care enough for the promotion of art in their midst to work hard and make much personal sacrifice without hope of selfish reward. This association for the past nine years has given annual exhibitions of a high order of merit, with doors open free to all the people of the town. The attendance on these exhibitions has equalled the astonishing number—astonishing for an art exhibit—of half the population, and has been increased by many visitors from the adjoining towns of Indiana and Ohio. The association has endeavored to bring together all the forces in the town which could be helpful, and by their devotion and hard work they have achieved practical and artistic success for art exhibits which were not for "the few."

The expenses of the exhibitions are met by the fifty-cent annual dues of a large membership, and five-dollar subscriptions from interested citizens. The place of holding the exhibitions is *mirabile dictu*—a school house, just a public school house, however in this case, a new and beautiful one, centrally located and admirably adapted for exhibition purposes. The use of this building with ample lighting for the evenings is given free of charge to the Art Association by a School Board and superintendent of schools who believe in the educational value of art exhibits, and in the school as the educational center of a community. For the past three years the Common Council of the town deemed the art exhibit of sufficient civic importance to justify the appropriation from the town treasury of one hundred dollars

for the annual exhibition expense fund. This is a significant and hopeful fact for those who believe that the people ought to have public beauty at public expense.

The association is greatly assisted in securing the work of the best artists by having the Daniel G. Reid purchase fund, an annual fund of five hundred dollars, given by a former Richmond man to be used for the purchase of a picture exhibited in the annual exhibition; the picture to become the property of the association and to be kept as a part of its permanent collection.

This method of obtaining the expense fund has been so successful that it has always equalled the indebtedness and usually exceeded it by a sum large enough to purchase a picture for the association. This highly satisfactory arrangement of expenses has made possible a free entrance to the exhibitions for every one. They are open morning, afternoon and evening, and afternoons on Sundays for two weeks. All the children of the public schools visit it with their teachers, as do also the children of three large parochial schools of the town and the students of our local college. To make the exhibit still better understood by the children, explanatory talks are given to them in several of the rooms. Much might be said on this experience with the children, of their enjoyment, of the surprising things they say, and their evident growth year after year in intelligent appreciation. It is needless to say that they come again, dragging along wondering and sometimes unwilling parents. In this way all sorts of people get to the exhibition who would have little chance in their lives for the enjoyment of art, if it were not brought thus freely to them.

The daily press of the town is most loyal in its attitude toward the work of the Art Association and enlightens the public by publishing without charge, well written articles on the exhibits.

Artistic catalogues, free from advertisements, are sold for ten cents. Last year fifteen hundred were sold, which is some evidence of the real study given the exhibition. An examination of the last catalogue of the ninth annual exhibition which occurred last June, shows a collection of two hundred paintings obtained directly from the best American artists or loaned by museums or dealers. Many canvasses were from eastern artists, including such names as John Alexander, C. C. Cooper, Irving Couse, Ben Foster, Louis Mora, Leonard Ochtman, etc.

The well known Hoosier Group of landscape painters are always exhibitors at these exhibitions, as are also the best artists of Chicago and Cincinnati.

One of the most interesting and encouraging rooms in the Richmond exhibition is the one hung with the paintings of the local artists who are known in the state as the "Richmond group." It cannot be said that these artists are without honor in their own town. The Art Association always generously provides a special hanging for their work and the community takes a genuine interest in it. This opportunity for exhibiting their own landscapes and for studying the work of other artists has been the inspiration of a wonderful progress in their work in the past nine years. To have furnished the inspiration for this development among her own artists is one of the good things the association has done, and in such development among groups of artists elsewhere throughout our country, in a similar appreciative atmosphere, lies the beginning of hope for a truly American art. This association has been able to work out its ideals with a freedom from traditions and conventions that many art clubs could not know. Before the Western Art Association sent out arts and crafts with its exhibitions of paintings and before Mr. Ives, Chief of the Art Department of the World's Fair at St. Louis, exhibited the two together, this Richmond Association displayed along with the oils, and water colors, exhibits of ceramics, textiles, leather work, book binding, basketry, cabinet work, etc. Excellent work has been shown from the best arts and crafts workers in the country with the result of awakening interest, inspiring workers and elevating public taste. Besides all the foregoing the exhibitions contain an exhibit of artistic photography, of sketches, many the work of Richmond young men and women who are studying in art schools, also the work of the drawing and manual training departments of the public schools and an exhibit of pictures owned by the school, all of which entirely fills the building of twelve large rooms and two wide corridors.

Very satisfactory sales have been made of both the arts and crafts articles and of the pictures. With the Reid purchase fund the association has bought "The Duett," by Henry Mosler, 1903; "Late Afternoon," by Ben Foster, 1904; "Old Pastures," by Leonard Ochtman, 1905. With the surplus expense fund pictures

have been bought at the different exhibitions until the collection now numbers fourteen excellent paintings,—a good beginning, for what it is hoped some day will be, a permanent art collection for the town. The children of two of the public schools have earned picture funds with which was bought "A Shadow on the Wall," \$150, by Adam Enery Albright of Chicago and "A Winter Scene," \$100, by Walter Palmer of Albany. Sales in Arts and Crafts Department last June amounted to five hundred dollars.

These Richmond exhibitions are considered exceedingly creditable by artists and critics from other towns who have come to see them, though naturally they are not so good in quality as would be found in the principal art centers. The association does not claim to have attained an unusually notable artistic success. The unusual thing is, we are told, that we have them at all, and we believe that the number of people in attendance at the exhibitions and the generous public support of them is truly exceptional. We sometimes call the art exhibit our most beautiful public charity. It is gratifying to find how many people want to help a cause that is for the benefit of everybody. Our florists send during this exhibition beautiful bouquets of their choice flowers. Our Starr Piano Co. furnished us two fine musical recitals free for the benefit of the association. The city band plays when invited to do so. It would be impossible to estimate the value of the service given by the *faithful* who help to arrange and take care of the exhibition. This responsibility is no small item when you consider that we had last year on display about one hundred thousand dollars worth of exhibits. It is difficult also to estimate the educational value of these exhibitions. I know we have learned to see beauty in nature and to enjoy art as we did not before.

These Richmond art exhibits have made possible a wide knowledge of American artists and craftsmen and have noticeably elevated the standard of public taste in the community. From the standpoint of the educator who is interested in the school as an educational center this coöperation of school officials and an association of artists and citizens is regarded as a good example of the socialization of the school. So unusual is this that an exhibit illustrative of the work of the association was asked for to be placed in the State's Educational Exhibit at the World's Fair at St. Louis.

To those who believe with Charles Gans "That all human

beings have need of casting aside the material cares of existence, of raising the soul toward the ideal," the success of this Richmond Art Association in reaching the people might seem an encouraging demonstration of the possibility of socializing beauty and art.

To the artists and art lovers who visit the exhibition, the multiplication of her efforts and achievements for art in other towns throughout the land would indeed look hopeful for the future of art in America. And best of all, the beautiful works of art brought by the efforts of the Art Association, furnish to our people a high kind of pleasure. Art holds out to well ordered human beings legitimate and infinite sources of happiness. It is something to have made that possible in one small city.

What it might mean for a future American art and for our hoped-for beautiful America to have the influence of beautiful environment as a part of the education of all children, and to give all parents some share in the pleasure of art, is well worth considering by any body of people who are trying to enlarge and enrich the lives of human beings. The Arts and Crafts movement commands itself to this end because it endeavors to bring beauty into all the objects which we must use and see and think about in the daily life. Its products are more possible to obtain for exhibition purposes in a small way than those of the so-called fine arts.

Further, it would be a contribution to our civilization to bring about a wider understanding of the significance of the Arts and Crafts movement in its emphasis of the moral and spiritual value of handwork and of work done under right conditions. Drawing and manual training are rapidly finding their way into all public schools. If it could be made plain that they belong together we would then teach arts and crafts. The public school is an organized, established educational center in all places. It commands the children at their most impressionable age. Accomplishment is often easier if your efforts are associated with some working institution. School houses are possible art galleries within reach of everybody.

It is the desire of the arts and crafts department of the American Civic Association under its newly organized Board to serve this cause in the smaller towns and cities remote from the art centers, that we may be helpful in "winning back art, the pleasure of life" to all the people.

Special Civic's Numbers of The Chautauquan

Number One (Vol. 38, No. 5)

SIGNED EDITORIALS: The Germ of Improvement Societies. A Perspective on Woman's Clubs. The Simple Life in a Commercial Age. Principle in Municipal Government. The Church and Political Action. The Obstacles to Factory Betterment. Self-Surrender in Art Taste. Where Our Ballot and Registration Laws Fail. The Development of Church Architecture in America. Nature Study and Citizenship. Legislation Against Child Labor. Taxation of Special Franchises. Coöperation of Civic Societies.

SPECIAL ARTICLES: FOR A MORE BEAUTIFUL ST. LOUIS, Louis E. Van Norman; MAKING CHAUTAUQUA A MODEL; THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE BETTERMENT MOVEMENT, Oscar L. Triggs; THE AMERICAN MUNICIPAL ART MOVEMENT, W. T. Larned; CHICAGO—A CIVIC HYMN, Horace Spencer Fiske; THE LOUISVILLE SUMMER PLAYGROUNDS, M. Eleanor Tarrant; CIVIC SYMPOSIUM—THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENT IN CIVIC IMPROVEMENT; THE GOSPEL OF PICTURES, Caroline A. Leech; THE EDUCATIONAL FORCE OF A PUBLIC LIBRARY, Mary Eileen Ahern; ICONOCLASM, Edmund Vance Cooke; THE REAL BILL-BOARD QUESTION, Peter B. Wight; PROGRESS OF RURAL IMPROVEMENT, A. C. True; THE NEW INDUSTRIALISM, Mary R. Cronston; THE RESULT OF AN IDEA, Jane L. Ferguson; THE STORY OF THE CIVIC CLUB OF CARLISLE, PA., Gertrude Bosler Biddle; THE NEW JERSEY PARK SYSTEM, Alonzo Church; WHAT WOMEN HAVE DONE FOR FORESTRY, Mary E. Mumford; SPRINGS AND FOUNTAINS, Jessie M. Good; WHAT IS JUNIOR CIVICS? E. G. Routzahn; SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE WAR AGAINST THE MOSQUITO, C. B. Davenport; HOW TWO TOWNS WERE IMPROVED; RECENT BETTERMENT LEGISLATION; A PARTIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CIVIC PROGRESS, E. G. Routzahn.

Number Two (Vol. 39, No. 4) (Railroad Civics Number)

CONTAINING THESE SPECIAL ARTICLES: EVOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN RAILROAD, George B. Waldron; THE MAN IN THE TOWER, S. E. Kiser; RAILROAD ODDITIES, L. E. Taylor; RAILROAD TRADE JOURNALISM, Frank Chapin Bray; LOCOMOTIVE AND CAR LIFE, Adrian W. McCoy; ORGANIZATIONS OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, Starr Cadwallader; RAILROAD TEMPERANCE REGULATIONS, William E. Johnson; THE CHIEF MISSION OF THE RAILROAD, W. H. Truesdale; THE RAILROAD BRANCH OF THE Y. M. C. A., G. A. Warburton; THE WAY STATION AGENT: SUGGESTING AN EPIC, J. J. Shanley; THE TZAR OF THE SLEEPING CAR, Arthur Sullivan Hoffman; SOCIAL CENTERS FOR RAILROAD MEN, The Editor; RAILROAD STATION IMPROVEMENT, Mrs. A. E. McCrea; CIVIC CHRONICLE FOR 1903 AND 1904, Charles Zueblin; CIVIC STUDY PROGRAMS—LIBRARIES, John Thomson; THE PARK PROBLEM AND PARK AND OUTDOOR ART, G. A. Parker; BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CIVIC PROGRESS, E. G. Routzahn.

BOOKS FOR THE CHILDREN: THE CHILDREN'S ROOM IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, Mary Emogene Hazeltine; HOME LIBRARIES FOR POOR CHILDREN, Frances Jenkins Olcott; GREAT LITERATURE AND LITTLE CHILDREN, Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf.

Number Three (Vol. 41, No. 4) (Tree Number)

LIST OF SPECIAL ARTICLES: THE STORY OF A TREE AS TOLD BY ITS LOG, Charles F. Millspaugh; LEGENDS OF THE TREES, Vincent Van Marter Beede; TREES ON SMALL HOME GROUNDS, Frances Copley Seavey; SOME HISTORICAL TREES, Mrs. Herman J. Hall; "THE TREES OF THE LORD" AND "THE TREE BUTCHER," John Davey; TREE PLANTING ON TREELESS LAND, Samuel Monds Coulter; TREE PROTECTION IN THE UNITED STATES, Mrs.

Charles F. Millspaugh; THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ARBOR DAY, Carl H. Grabo; THE TREE PLANTING MOVEMENT, E. G. Routzahn; TREES IN CEMETERIES, O. C. Simonds; NEW TREES INTRODUCED BY THE GOVERNMENT, Walter H. Evans; FIGHTING FOREST FIRES, H. M. Suter; AN EXPERIMENT IN ROAD BEAUTIFYING, S. B. McManus; LANDSCAPE VALUE OF SOME OF OUR COMMON TREES, John Craig; FORESTRY AT THE PORTLAND EXPOSITION, W. E. Brindley; SONGS OF THE TREES—Under the Greenwood Tree, Shakespeare; Fair Pledges of a Fruitful Tree, Robert Herrick; The Brave Old Oak, H. F. Chorley; Under the Cedarcroft Chestnut, Sidney Lanier; THE CATALPA SPECIOSA, John P. Brown; SURVEY OF CIVIC BETTERMENT—A Significant Forest Congress. From the Field, Topics in the Magazines. Publications of the Bureau of Forestry. Forestry Associations in the United States.

Number Four (Vol. 43, No. 4) (American Civic Association Number)

CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING LIST OF SPECIAL ARTICLES: A YEAR'S WORK IN CIVIC IMPROVEMENT, Clinton Rogers Woodruff; WOMEN AS A FACTOR IN CIVIC IMPROVEMENT, Mrs. Charles F. Millspaugh; THE CLEVELAND HOME GARDENING ASSOCIATION, Starr Cadwallader; WELFARE WORK FROM THE EMPLOYEE'S STANDPOINT, C. C. Rayburn; THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND CIVIC IMPROVEMENT, Frederick M. Crunden; CARNEGIE LIBRARIES Theodore Wesley Koch; A SYSTEM OF PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS, Joseph Lee; SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS AND THEIR WORK AMONG CHILDREN, Graham Romeyn Taylor; IDEAS FOR CIVIC EDUCATION FROM THE JUVENILE CITY LEAGUE, William Chauncy Langdon; ARTS AND CRAFTS IN CIVIC IMPROVEMENT, Mrs. M. F. Johnston.

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COLORADO

Boulder, Manager, F. A. Boggess, Boulder, Col. C. L. S. C. Representative, Mrs. P. V. Pennybacker, Austin, Tex.	July 4-Aug. 7.
Palmer Lake, Manager, Frank McDonough, E. & C. Bldg., Denver, Colo. C. L. S. C. Representative, C. F. McCarnine, McPhee Bldg., Denver, Colo.	July 7-Aug. 25.

CONNECTICUT

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	July 19.

ILLINOIS

Clinton, Manager, E. B. Bentley, Clinton, Ill. C. L. S. C. Representative, Miss E. Jeanette Zimmerman, Moray, Kans.	Aug. 17-27.
Lithia Springs, Manager, Rev. Jasper L. Douthit, Lithia, Ill. C. L. S. C. Representative, Winifred Douthit, Shelbyville.	Aug. 10-27.
Petersburg, Manager, Rev. Geo. H. Turner, Petersburg. C. L. S. C. Representative, Rev. Geo. H. Turner, Petersburg.	Aug. 8-23.
Piass, Manager, W. O. Paisley, Lincoln, Ill. Recognition Day Speaker, Dr. W. A. Colledge, Chicago, Ill.	July 19-Aug. 15.
Pontiac, Manager, A. C. Folsom, Pontiac. C. L. S. C. Representative, Miss Georgia Hopkins, Shelbyville, Ill.	July 21-Aug. 5.
Rockford, Manager, A. C. Folsom, Pontiac, Ill. C. L. S. C. Representative, Miss Georgia Hopkins, Shelbyville, Ill.	Aug. 18-Sept. 2.
Urbana, Manager, S. W. Love, Urbana, Ill. C. L. S. C. Representative, Rev. Richard C. Haney, Moline, Ill.	Aug. 17-26.
	Aug. 25.

INDIANA

Rome City, Manager, Rev. J. F. Snyder, La Grange, Ind. Secretary, Katherine Harper, Goshen, Ind.	July 19-Aug. 17.
Recognition Day Speaker, Dr. S. Parks Cadman, Brooklyn, New York.	Aug. 1.

IOWA

Allerton, Manager, John A. Shannon, Allerton, Ia. C. L. S. C. Representative, Miss Inez F. Kelso, Humeston, Ia.	Aug. 15-22.
Centerville, Manager, P. B. Wilkes, Centerville, Ia. C. L. S. C. Representative, Miss Nadine Crump, Minneapolis, Minn.	Aug. 17-26.
Clarinda, Manager, William Orr, Clarinda, Ia. C. L. S. C. Representative, Dr. Clara B. Willis, Clarinda, Ia.	Aug. 8-17.
Clear Lake, Manager, Dr. W. W. Carlton, Mason City, Ia. C. L. S. C. Representative, Dr. W. W. Carlton, Mason City, Ia.	July 30-Aug. 6.
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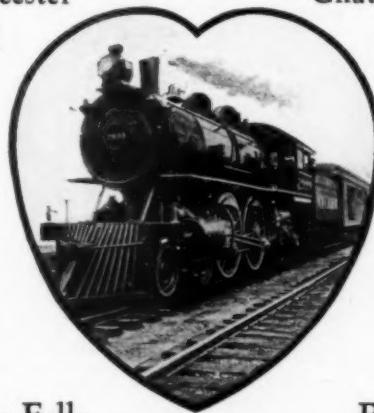
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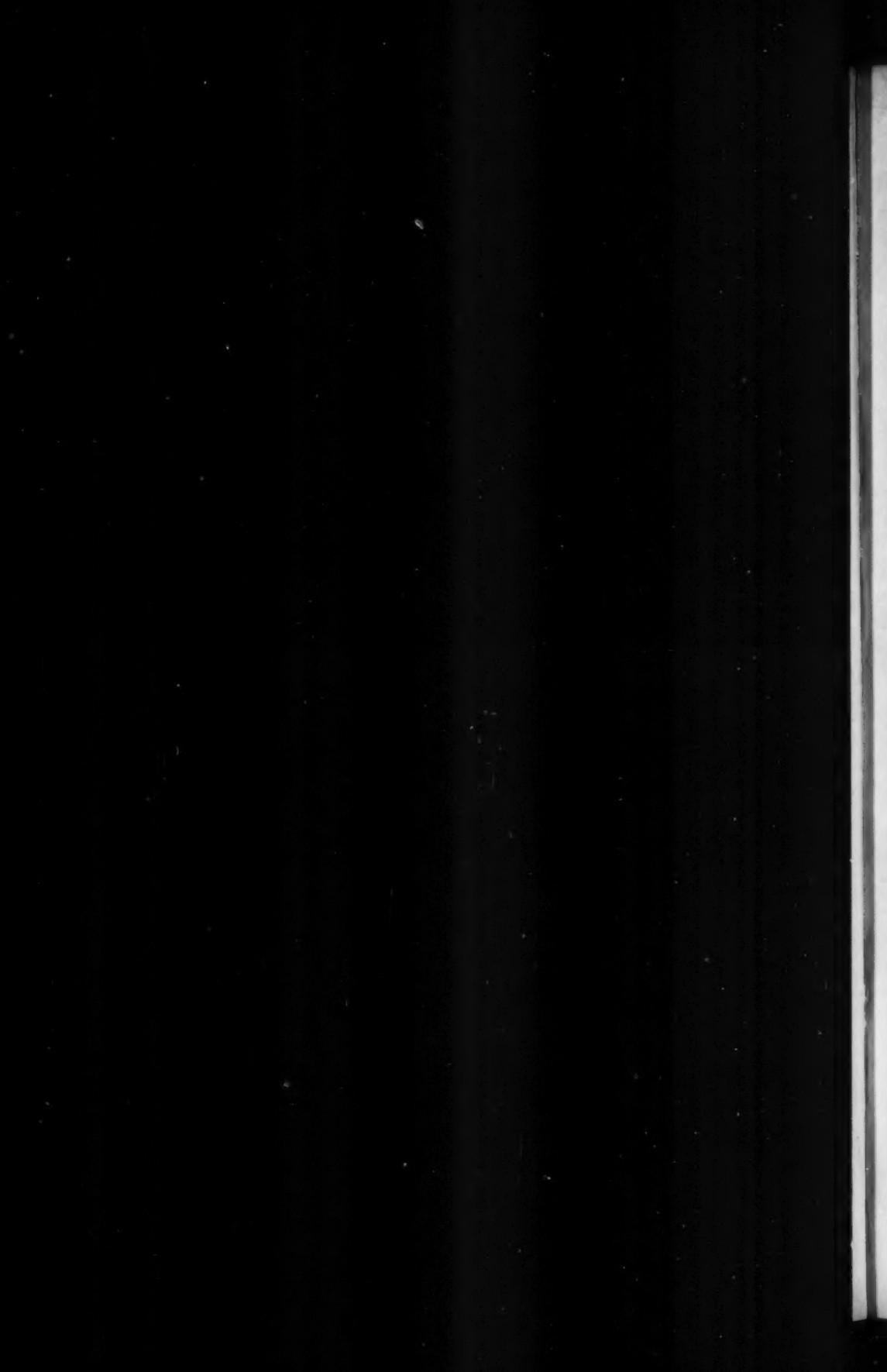
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